

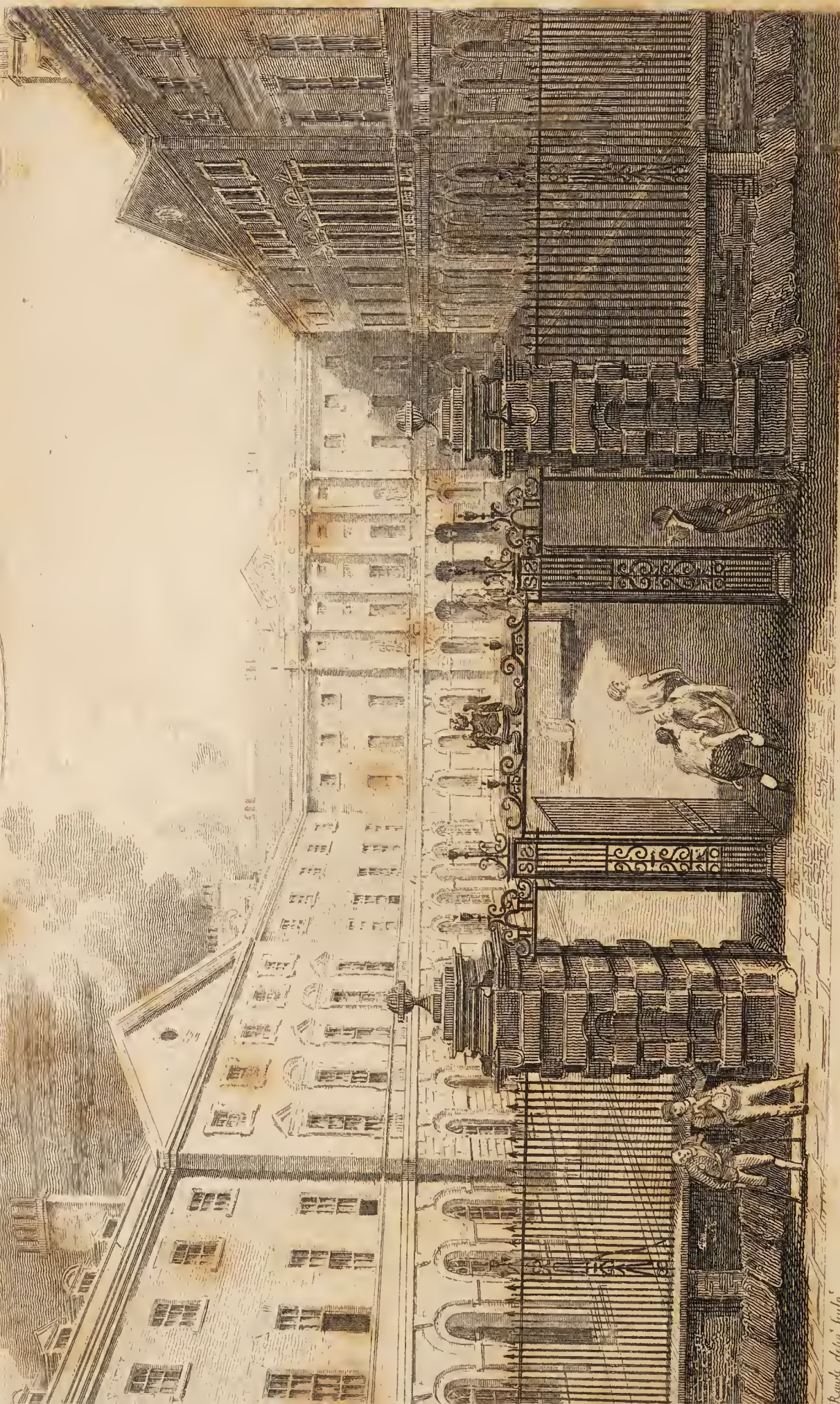


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Revised Edition July 1840

OUTLINES
OF
A COURSE OF LECTURES
ON THE
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,
DELIVERED IN
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL
OF
Guy's Hospital,
BY
HENRY JAMES CHOLMELEY, M. D.
&c.

PHYSICIAN SENIOR TO THE HOSPITAL.

Ut indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti.

London :

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1820.



TO
BENJAMIN HARRISON, ESQ. F. A. S.
&c. &c.

AND
TREASURER TO GUY'S HOSPITAL.

MY DEAR SIR,

THE present edition of this Work I have dedicated to you, not merely on the grounds of personal regard, but as a just tribute for the liberal patronage you have so zealously and successfully extended to this school of medicine. You will observe that I have carefully retained the opinions of the late Dr. JAMES CURRY; and amongst the few alterations made, I have prefixed his name to them, which I considered his due. The doctrines of a Physician of such pre-eminence, of such indefatigable zeal and ardor, of such acuteness of mind and brilliancy of talent, and of such

faithfulness of observation, should not be permitted to die with him. To expatiate upon the merits of my highly esteemed late Friend and Colleague, Dr. James Curry, and upon the obligations of the Profession due to him, more properly belongs to the preface of a posthumous edition of his works, than the dedication to a patron. This pleasing and grateful task, I trust, ere long will be performed. Allow me, in conclusion, to express my fervent and anxious hopes, that your fostering sanction and protection may be still continued to this School, and that the exertions of my colleagues and myself may be thus successfully promoted.

I remain your obliged,
and very faithful Friend and Servant,

HENRY JAMES CHOLMELEY.

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OUTLINES

OF

A COURSE OF LECTURES.

&c.

1. **DISEASE** commonly defined to be,—*Any variation from the most perfect and healthy state of the several organs and functions of the living body.*—Such definitions shewn to be too general;—few if any persons having every organ and function in the most perfect state.—Remarkable disparity between mental and corporeal powers in the same person, shewn in the examples of many celebrated men.—Considerable variety even in *bodily functions*, compatible with health.

2. *Health and Disease*, then, *relative* rather than *positive* terms;—and respect the individual as compared with the generality of men, and with himself at different times.—Practical definition of disease,—*An uneasiness,—excess,—or defect, in one or more of the functions of the body or mind,—recurring so often, or continuing so long, as to demand medical assistance.*

3. Organs of the body numerous, and their connexions various;—of course, many different *forms* and *degrees* of disease,—each requiring appropriate treatment.—Hence the necessity of accurately distinguishing them from each

other by certain *signs* or *characters*; which constitutes the science of *Nosology*.

4. Different modes of arrangement proposed by different Nosologists, discussed in Evening Lectures.—Dr. Cullen's arrangement preferred, as being on the whole most adapted to practical application.—General outline of this, with remarks upon its merits and defects.

OF FEVER IN GENERAL.

5. Fever the most general of all morbid states;—being common to both sexes,—to every period of life,—and to all climates and countries: hence Sydenham's calculation of the proportion who die of it, probably under-rated.

6. Has claimed the attention of practitioners and writers in all ages.—Opinions concerning it, of course, extremely different.—Very universally, however, divided into *primary* and *secondary*;—the first arising from general causes, operating on the body at large;—the other depending on inflammation or other local affection:—hence distinguished into *Idiopathic* and *Symptomatic*.

7. General symptoms of *Idiopathic* Fever;—increased frequency of pulse,—preternatural heat, preceded by sensation of cold,—feeling of languor, lassitude, and general uneasiness: pain of head, back, and limbs:—memory and judgment confused and indistinct;—senses of taste, smell, touch, &c. altered or impaired:—want of appetite,—defect of saliva,—thirst;—discolouration of the tongue;—respiration frequent and anxious;—changes in the urine.

8. Many other symptoms occasionally attend;—but those enumerated *general* and *characteristic*.—Great

variation even in these ;—hence a desideratum to ascertain some *one* as *characteristic*, and *always present*.—Reasons why we ought not to expect this.—Pain the only symptom that of itself amounts to disease ?—but pain common to almost every disease ;—so that when *alone*, it requires a *negative* character to distinguish its nature.

9. Useless to state the various notions entertained respecting fever by different writers, from the time of Hippocrates down to the present age.—Boerhaave the first who investigated the subject rationally :—found *three* symptoms to occur in every fever during its course, viz. —chilliness,—quicken pulse,—and increased heat ;—but fixed on the *second* of these as the *single essential* symptom uniformly present.—His error pointed out.—Slight chilliness often passes unnoticed by patients :—frequency of pulse readily ascertained, and therefore seldom overlooked by the physician ;—but not *constantly* present.

10. Increase of heat considered by the ancients as the characteristic of fever—proved by their names πυρετός and *febris* ;—and certainly necessary to complete the febrile paroxysm, though often absent for some time.

11. *Chilliness*,—*quicken pulse*,—and *increased heat*, then, common to *all* idiopathic, and to *many* symptomatic fevers, especially at their commencement ; and generally occur in the order mentioned.—Objections to this noticed.—Singular case related by Morgagni.—Exacerbation of remitting fever often without *chilliness* ;—but the disease then fully formed, and approaching to the state of continued fever,—which may be considered as having only *one* paroxysm during its course.

12. Another symptom, not less essential to idiopathic

fever, is—*general uneasiness*, pervading every part :—this strongly portrayed in the countenance in some fevers ;—in others shewn by perpetual restlessness and change of posture.

13. Difficulty attending *definition* of disease, from the different views of writers and teachers respecting it.—A strictly logical definition perhaps impossible.—Practical distinctions alone of use ; and disease to be characterized only by the *concourse* and *succession* of symptoms.—Illustration of this in the examples of small-pox, measles, and epidemic catarrh.—Accurate distinction particularly necessary in febrile disorders, from the great variety of their kinds, and from the appropriate treatment necessary even in the different stages of the same case.—Efficacy of opposite remedies reconcileable with the belief of there being something in common to all fevers.

14. Difficulty of framing any definition,—or *short character*,—which will include every variety that may occur :—yet such character necessary, especially for the young practitioner, till rendered familiar with the varieties in fever, and expert in distinguishing them.

15. Paroxysm of intermittent the most perfect example of the febrile state, both in distinctness and order of symptoms.—Description of its symptoms :—indolence—yawning—and stretching ;—diminution of muscular force ;—paleness and dejection of countenance, —hands cold to the touch ;—features contract, and extremities shrink, and become livid :—constriction of skin, producing *cutis anserina* and *horripilatio* :—*feeling* of general coldness,—and soon after actual diminution of temperature—accompanied with frequent chills,—and occasional shudders,—which become more

frequent and considerable,—and at last end in universal shaking.

16. After longer or shorter continuance of cold and shivering, the heat gradually returns, and rises even above 98° , though the patient still feels a sensation of cold; but soon perceives transient flushings,—beginning in face and neck, and alternating with chills,—but gradually extending, and growing more considerable and universal, and at last becoming dry burning heat all over, with great restlessness, and often violent head ach.—During this progress in temperature, the surface not only acquires natural colour, and shrunk parts their usual size, but become even redder and more turgid than natural.

17. Lastly, moisture begins on face and neck; gradually extending, and becoming general perspiration or sweat.—As sweat flows the heat abates; and when ended, body restored to natural temperature, and functions in general to *nearly* their usual state.

18. Symptoms enumerated (15, 16, 17) as constituting entire paroxysm, obviously divide themselves into *three stages*, viz.—the cold,—hot,—and sweating stages;—these accompanied by various other phenomena, that illustrate the several changes, and throw light on the nature of fever in general.

19. Torpor of brain and nerves during cold stage—shewn by diminished sensation of eye, ear, taste, touch;—by impaired state of recollection and judgement;—by state of pulse at first slower, always weaker than ordinary, and often irregular;—by diminished secretion,—want of saliva,—scanty, colourless, and inodorous urine;—dryness of issues, ulcers, &c.;—by short and anxious respiration;—by loss of appetite, and occasionally sickness and vomiting.

20. With return of warmth, sensibility also returns, and becomes even more acute than before, especially to light and noise:—ulcers and other diseased parts grow more painful.—Mental faculties likewise restored; but thought hurried and confused, sometimes even to delirium; and patient's attention absorbed by his general sufferings.

21. Pulse in the mean time becomes regular, distinct, and full:—and in robust habits, or when pain or inflammation attend, often hard:—but still frequent, though less so than in cold stage.—Respiration also more free and full,—but still rather frequent and oppressed, till sweat takes place, which carries off the heat of skin, and with it the restlessness and oppression of breathing.

22. Such the assemblage and train of symptoms that *usually* occur in intermitting fever; but subject to great variety both in degree and number.

23. Change in Urine also requires notice, as anciently connected with theory of *concoction*; and still much attended to by some, as assisting to form judgement of solution or termination of the disease:—Urine during cold stage, nearly devoid of *colour*, *smell*, or *taste*,—and shews no cloud or sediment on standing.—As heat comes on, arterial action increased, and urine assumes high colour; though still scanty and without sediment.—But when sweat has continued some time, and arterial action abates, the colouring matter deposited in red or *lateritious* sediment.

General Division of Fevers.

24. Fevers variously divided ; ex. gr. 1. into *endemic*, *epidemic*, and *sporadic* ;—2. from their causes, into *marsh fevers*, *contagious fevers*, &c. :—3. from the nature and violence of their symptoms, into *inflammatory*, *bilious*, *nervous*, *putrid*, and *malignant* ;—4. from the greater or less distinctness of their paroxysms, into *intermitting*, *remitting*, and *continued*, fevers.—Explanation of these terms :—all have their use ; but several too vague to found any distinction upon.—*Endemic*, *epidemic*, and *sporadic*, occasionally applicable to most fevers.—*Putrid* and *malignant* not exclusively appropriate to any one kind.—*Intermitting*, *Remitting*, and *Continued*, the least ambiguous denominations : these again distinguished by their particular symptoms.

25. Explanation of the terms *intermitting*, *remitting*, and *continued* fever.—Chilliness at each exacerbation not necessary to constitute true *remittent*.

26. *Continent fever* of authors,—their description of it.—Its existence denied by Cullen, De Haen, and the best modern authorities,—and in itself shewn to be improbable.

27. Individual nature of idiopathic fever argued from the spontaneous change of quartan into tertian,—tertian into quotidian,—quotidian into remittent,—and remittent into continued fever ;—together with the occasional reverse of this.—Such changes, however, when complete, not merely spontaneous ; but occasioned by the co-operation of their respective causes, as heat, contagion, marsh-miasmata, &c.—Dr. Cullen's observations on this subject, and his candour pointed out.

General Causes of Fever.

28. These usually divided into *remote* and *proximate*—The former again distinguished into *predisposing* and *occasional*.—The *predisposing*, however, rather facilitate the operation of the *occasional*, than of themselves capable of inducing fever;—such are—*constitution*,—*errors in diet*,—*fear*,—*cold*, &c.:—while the *occasional* seldom fail to excite fever, when applied in a high degree, however slight the predisposition,—ex. gr. *marsh-miasmata*, and *contagion*.

29. This distinction useful, though not always clear;—several of the *predisposing* causes being, in certain cases, capable of inducing actual fever;—while the *occasional* ones sometimes lie dormant, till roused into activity by the accidental occurrence of fear, cold, grief, &c., which thus become *exciting* causes.

30. *Original constitution*—marked especially by *vascular* irritability;—much aided by a certain cachectic state of solids or fluids,—as scrophulous and scorbutic, occasioning acrimonious state of the secretions, especially of the intestinal canal.—Proofs of this in the rapid progress and malignant form of febrile state in such persons, even when arising from common causes.—Hence certain denominations of fever, such as—*gastric*,—*intestinal*, &c. used by some authors.

31. Certain constitutions, though not marked by any external signs, appear peculiarly liable to be affected by *particular* causes of fever.—Daily examples of this in the instance of *contagion*.—Remarkable example of the same with respect to *marsh miasmata*, in the case of two young physicians.

32. *Plethora* and *inanition*, though directly opposite, yet both favour the operation of certain causes of fever;—*plethora* predisposing to fevers of the inflammatory and bilious kind,—while *inanition* predisposes to *intermittents*, and to the *low* or *nervous* fever from contagion.

33. *Errors in diet*.—Excess in animal food predisposes to fevers of high action;—while vegetable food, especially if poor in kind, favours those of the intermitting and contagious sort.—Effects of these different kinds of food considerably dependant upon original constitution, and also upon present habit of body;—so that each may be useful under certain circumstances in preventing fever.—These circumstances pointed out, and the kind of food and management proper under them, shewn.—Food of difficult digestion universally injurious:—exemplified in the febrile state taking place after its use in delicate persons,—and in that which follows a debauch even in the strongest.—Power of *custom* in lessening the effects of excess in the use of strong liquors;—hence temperate persons more liable to fever from *occasional* debauch, than habitual drunkards are.

34. *Sudden or considerable alternation of temperature*—of all others the most frequent *obvious* cause of feverish indisposition of the catarrhial kind, especially in this variable climate: hence the denomination of a *COLD*, usually given to such indisposition.

35. *Cold* merely a relative term, and strictly signifying a greater or less privation of *HEAT*;—but its meaning in ordinary language, founded on the common feelings of men,—and therefore, as far as respects the living body, must be referred to these as a standard.

36. The living human body endowed with power of generating or evolving a degree of heat considerably

above the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere ;—and, during health, this degree is pretty uniformly 98° of Fahrenheit, though external temperature varies greatly.—Hence evident power in the living body, of *regulating* the evolution of heat, according to the demand made from without.

37. In physical sense, every temperature of the air or other surrounding medium below 98° , might be denominated *cold* ; but not so with regard to *feeling* and to health ; and a degree much lower, viz. from 60° to 70° , the most grateful and invigorating.—This wisely ordered, to suit the *general* temperature of the habitable globe, and to allow the evolution of heat consequent upon man's exertions, and necessary to his well-being.

38. General denominations of temperature :—From 60° to 64° admits with ease and safety every exertion necessary either to man's subsistence or pleasure ; hence named *temperate* :—the higher degrees up to 70° , called *warm* ; and all above that, *hot*.—Of the inferior range, a few degrees under 60° is termed *cool* ;—and all below, *cold*.—Considerable difference, however, among men in health, in assigning names to particular *degrees* or *portions* of thermometric scale,—according to their respective power of evolving heat, as depending on original constitution, and on habit.—Illustration of this in the effects of sudden and considerable change of *climate*, or of temperature.—The *natural* power of regulating animal heat limited ; and considerable change to be safe should be gradual.

39. Power of cold on living body twofold, viz. *absolute* and *relative*.—*Absolute* power of cold that by which it uniformly tends to reduce the temperature of the body below the standard of 98° , by abstracting heat faster

than it can with ease be evolved.—Balance readily maintained at temperature of 60°,—but very low temperatures exhaust the calorific powers.—Example of this *partially*, in *frost-nipping*; and *generally*, in death of whole body, from intense cold:—proving, that animal heat is not merely a *chemical* process, but depends also on the *living principle*.

40. *Absolute* and *relative* power of cold, or its *sedative* and *stimulant* effects, illustrated by the operation of the cold bath upon a *delicate* and upon a *vigorous* man:—producing in the latter glowing warmth and increased strength;—in the former chilliness and shivering, followed by burning heat,—in short, febrile paroxysms.

41. Such paroxysm the simplest example of febrile state:—generally subsides like ephemera,—or if it remain, assumes the continued form of catarrh, with inflammatory constriction of exhalant vessels, and diminished discharge from skin.—Explanation of the common opinion—that such feverish state depends on the perspirable matter being retained.

42. Similar febrile disorder the usual consequence of a person being exposed to *air* of considerably different temperatures, in quick succession; and especially if change from *hot* to *cold*.—Is generally accompanied with local inflammatory affection of one or other part, according to circumstances of exposure, or particular susceptibility;—occasioning different degrees and forms of catarrh,—ophthalmia,—angina,—pneumonia,—rheumatism, &c.

43. Morbid effects of cold greatly increased, if applied to the body when overheated and in copious perspiration.—Hence the serious disorder often caused even by grateful coolness of atmosphere under such state of

body;—but mischief still more violent when the transition is sudden and great,—as from drinking very cold liquors.—Examples of this from Dr. Rush, Dr. Currie, and others, with the most effectual means of lessening or preventing the dangerous consequences.

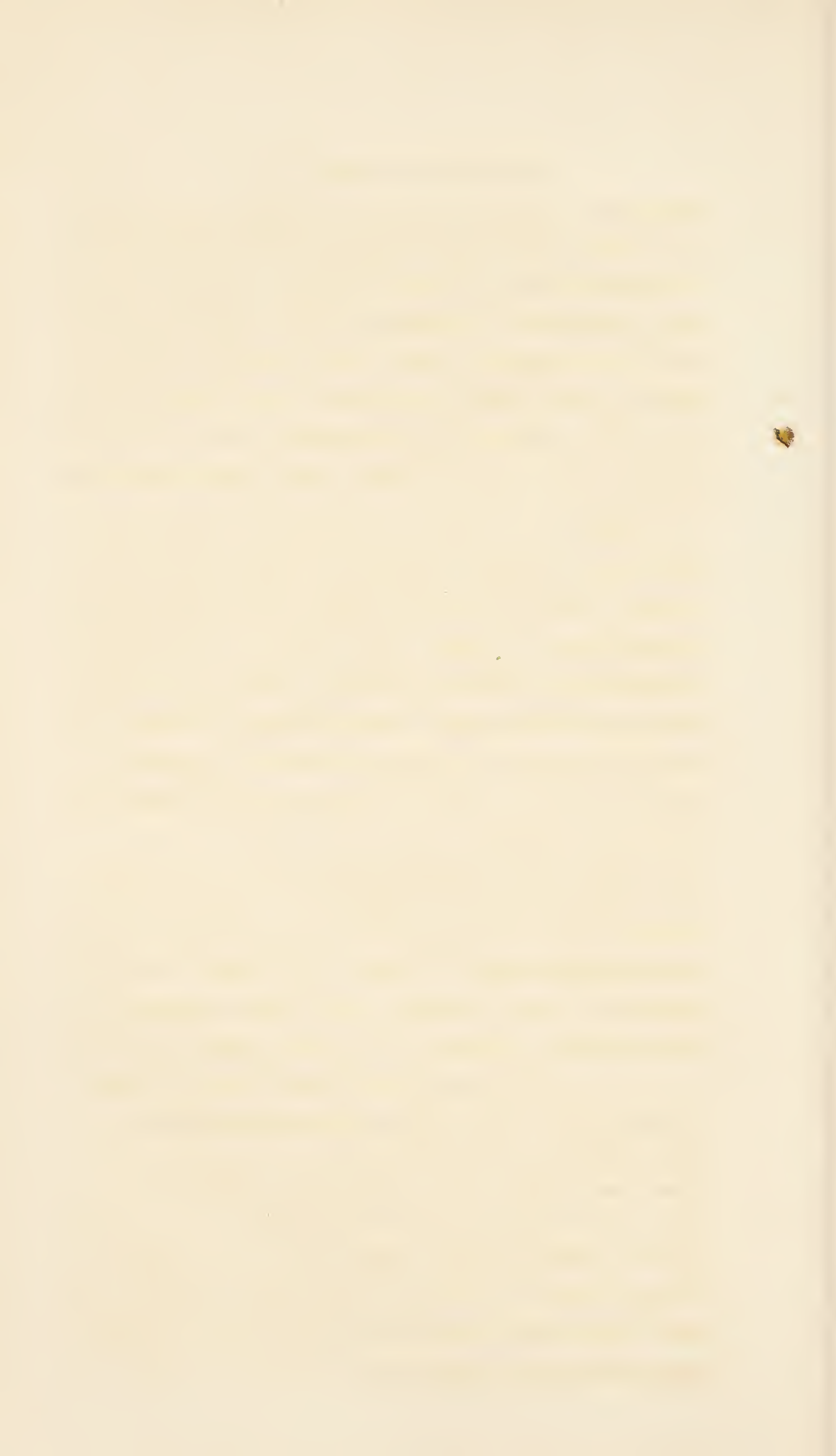
44. *Sensation of cold generally felt when change of temperature produces morbid effects. Neither sensation nor effects of cold proportioned to its absolute degree,—but rather to previous sensation of heat, and to capacity of bearing the change.—Hence opposite sensations from same temperature at different times,—or even at same time in different parts;—illustrated by experiment with two vessels of water of different temperatures.*

45. Such sensations, however, not permanent, unless the higher temperature be *above* 62°, and the lower one *under* that degree:—illustrated by the Buxton water, which becomes either a cool or tepid bath according to the time of immersion.

46. Power of Cold different according to circumstances either in respect to the cold itself, or to the person to whom it is applied.—Difference from—1st, the intensity of the cold;—2d, from period of its application;—3d, from its being accompanied with moisture, and evaporation;—illustrated by Dr. Currie's account of shipwrecked mariners;—nevertheless, bad effects of moisture denied by some;—4th, from cold being applied with current of air;—*lastly*, from its being a sudden vicissitude.—Dr. Wintringham's opinion,—that epidemics arose from vicissitude alone,—examined, and shewn to be erroneous.

47. Circumstances respecting the person himself, which render him more liable to be hurt by cold;—1st, defect of calorific power from—fasting,—evacuations,





—fatigue,—debauch,—excess in venery,—long watching,—much study, and consequently sedentary life;—rest immediately after violent exercise;—state of sleep;—preceding disease:—2dly, from the whole or part of the body being deprived of its usual covering;—one part being exposed, while the rest are kept warmer than usual;—the sensibility of the individual, or of the particular part exposed.—Remarks upon each of these circumstances.

48. The power of the circumstances enumerated (47) in *favouring* the operation of cold, confirmed by attending to those which enable persons to *resist* its morbid effects;—which are,—vigorous constitution, especially with respect to the heart and arteries;—exercise;—use of cold bath;—employment of cordials;—operation of active passions;—habit of exposure;—certain states of morbid excitement of the brain and nerves, as in mania.

49. Sudden and considerable alteration of temperature most readily productive of febrile state,—and especially that from a *high* to a much lower degree of heat.—But continued application of heat considerably above 62°, disposes to febrile condition, and greatly modifies that already present.—Operation of external heat double;—1st, stimulating the nerves, and increasing the velocity of circulation;—2d, preventing or lessening certain chemical exchange of principles, made in the course of the circulation under a lower temperature, and found conducive to vigorous health.—Circulation through the hepatic system especially affected by this; giving rise to certain states of disease particularly noticeable in warm climates, and perhaps too much overlooked by practitioners in the colder ones.

50. Other causes which predispose to, or actually excite fever.—Certain intemperies of the atmosphere, independent of its sensible qualities. Sydenham's remarks on this; and his consequent division of fevers into *stationary* and *intercurrent*.—Inquiries how far the same constitution of atmosphere continuing for a number of years, accords with modern observation:—Each year appears to have certain marked character in its diseases, generally differing from the preceding or following one.—The cause assumed by him, viz. a change in bowels of the earth, altogether arbitrary. Chemical composition of atmosphere now well known;—but its effects on man very different, though its eudiometrical properties the same.—Do not the differences depend rather upon the *mode* or *degree* of combination between its ingredients, than upon their absolute quantities, or their proportions in it as a simple mixture?—Perhaps the particular *electric* state of atmosphere, as connected with nervous or Galvanic influence, may have considerable power in occasioning healthy or morbid effects from atmosphere:—Accurate register of such changes connected with history of season and prevailing diseases, still wanting.—Occurrence of catarrh in considerable district, without proof of contagion, or any unusual change in *sensible* qualities of atmosphere.

51. Effluvia of marshes, called *Marsh Miasmata*, the most common cause of intermitting and remitting fever.—These effluvia very different from mere watery exhalations; many moist situations being free from intermitting fevers. Precise nature of the *Marsh Miasmata* little known;—being void of odour or other sensible quality.—Macerating moisture and heat, which favour the rapid decomposition of vegetable and animal matter,

especially necessary to its production.—Operation of heat shewn, by the more noxious effects of marsh effluvia in warm than in cold climates and seasons ;—and especially in autumn, when heat is often greatest, and many vegetables spontaneously die and rot. Animal putrefaction less aiding perhaps than might be supposed ; for alone it has little effect on certain trades, as skimmers, tanners, &c.—Effluvia from gangrenous decomposition, perhaps an exception.—In certain situations prove highly contagious.

52. Not every kind even of *vegetable* decomposition that yields febrific miasms. Remarkable exception in peat ; which is antiseptic.—*Septic vegetable decomposition*, then, the cause :—and hence explanation of fact observed,—that in the autumn of very wet summers, intermittents have occurred in high, and at other times dry situations, though not observed before or since.—Instances of this in certain high parts of Northamptonshire in the year 1782, which was remarkable for its wetness.—Same principle explains why the mud of great African rivers, which abounds in decomposed animal and vegetable matter, becomes, when exposed by drought, remarkable for occasioning remitting and intermitting fevers.—Hence the periodical fevers at Cairo on retiring of the Nile.—Similar effects on the Guinea coast ; but less at the gradual drying up of the rivers, than at the sudden re-moistening of the dried mud, by general fall of periodic rains.—Country often half depopulated then ; and some parts quite deserted from that cause.

53. Marsh or Phytoseptic miasma not capable, like Contagion, of attaching itself to clothes, &c. ; but speedily dissipated and rendered harmless. Proofs of this at Batavia, Bencoolen, and other places.—Instance of

sensible difference from removing ships only half a cable's length farther off shore.

54. All land winds contain more or less miasmata.—Proofs of this in a remark made by naval officers:—illustrates the observation of sensible difference in salubrity between the windward and leeward side of West-India islands.

55. *Contagion*—defined.—Applied in certain degree, is of itself capable of inducing fever in any constitution.—Question considered, whether contagion is propagated only by communication,—or can be generated *de novo*.—All contagions certainly capable of multiplying themselves under disease;—and some evidently propagated in that way only;—but others appear to be produced spontaneously under certain circumstances.—Great difficulty respecting the origin of certain specific contagions:—appear to have begun in particular countries at very remote periods, and under peculiar circumstances, so that if once destroyed might never again arise.—No ground, however, to hope for this in typhus, plague, dysentery, and other contagious febrile diseases that occur more than once during life.—Can men carry these contagions always about them, and only become susceptible of their influence under certain circumstances?—Sir J. Pringle's observations on the rise of contagion in crowded hospitals.—Circumstances which particularly favour the production or virulence of typhus contagion;—illustrated by comparative mortality in convict transports and in slave ships;—the difference perhaps, in part, owing to the higher temperature through the whole voyage of the latter ships, which dissipates contagion; but not entirely so, as typhus contagion may be rendered highly virulent and infectious even in hot climates.—Account of the Boulam



Fever,—Malignant Yellow Fever of the West Indies, North America, and Spain.

56. Fear—and excess in venery—also remote causes of fever;—while firmness of mind gives corresponding tone and vigour to nervous and vascular systems, and lessens or prevents the influence of contagion.—Examples illustrating this;—remarkable one related by Dr. Coste respecting the last plague at Marseilles.—Effects of fear, grief, &c. related by Diemerbroeck and others.—Observation made respecting new married people during the plague.

Doctrines respecting Fever.

57. By inquiring into the operation common to the several Causes of fever, we approach towards a knowledge of the febrile state.—The nature of a *proximate cause* ill understood:—hence the search after it rarely successful;—and the circumstance generally assigned as the proximate cause, either a gratuitous assumption, or some one or other of the more prominent symptoms.

58. Opinion of Hippocrates,—that fever was an effort of Nature to expel something hurtful from the body.—Adopted by Galen and his followers,—and countenanced by various evacuations occasionally attending crisis.—Hence doctrine of *Concoction*, or fermentation and despumation;—and belief that duration and event depended on these being rapid or slow,—imperfect or complete.—Treatment founded on these ideas.

59. These doctrines (58) universally taught for thirteen centuries;—and though now exploded among British practitioners, still exist in the language and opinions of the vulgar. Humoral pathology fully discussed

in Lectures on the Theory of Medicine.—Not sanctioned in fever,—either by observation,—or deducible from most successful plan of cure.—Though morbid cause absorbed and multiplied in certain diseases,—yet in others, no evidence of its existence.—Comparison of contagious febrile disorders with intermittents;—no proof of a *materies morbi* in the latter;—nor the intermissions in them explicable on such idea.—Fever often cut short without attending to concoction:—why this not practicable in every case of febrile disorder;—and why some admit only of being *regulated* during their progress.

60. Revolutions in physic generally in extremes.—Doctrines of Galen undisputed until time of Boerhaave and Hoffman.—Character of Boerhaave.—His opinions more generally adopted than those of any other modern.—Character of his Aphorisms, and the Commentary on them by Van Swieten.—Like all *systems*, aimed at too much. Prevailing corpuscularian philosophy, and his mathematical education, gave a mechanical turn to his opinions respecting living body.—Adopted Loewenhoeck's notion of decreasing series of globular particles in blood; and corresponding series of vessels.—A plausible theory of many diseases founded on this assumption.—His doctrine of *error loci* in inflammation:—seemingly strengthened by his erroneous idea respecting the shape of arteries.

61. Boerhaave's doctrine of Fever, though more gratuitous, yet still plausible,—as agreeing with Loewenhoeck's and his own alledged observations, respecting compounded globules of blood.—Imagined the tendency to aggregation among its particles varied at different times,—and condition or crisis of blood altered accordingly;—occasioning thin and serous, or thick and viscid state,

accordingly as aggregative tendency weak or strong.—Assumed *Lentor*, or viscid state of blood, as proximate cause of fever.—His mode of applying this to explain the phenomena of a febrile paroxysm.

62. His theory implicitly received by coteremporary and succeeding physicians.—Was himself the first to see its defects;—and to admit the agency of Nervous System.—Van Swieten's endeavour to explain the difficulty, and maintain his master's credit.—With this explanation, approaches the doctrine of Hoffman and Cullen.

63. Mechanical doctrines incapable of rigorous scrutiny when applied to living body.—No direct proof of viscosity in blood during fever.—The very ground-work, viz. Loewenhoeck's observations, shewn to be a mere fallacy.

64. The Mechanical System of Physic much weakened by chemical discoveries.—Phenomena of Nervous System became more attended to,—especially by Hoffman,—who referred the healthy or diseased condition of body, primarily to the state of the *moving fibre*.—This doctrine strengthened and illustrated by operation of various subtle agents on the living body;—and particularly by the effects of passions and emotions.—The general principle now universally admitted as a fundamental part of pathology.

65. Fever considered by Hoffman as primarily arising from diminished vigour of nervous system, and particularly of brain and spinal marrow; whence nervous extremities not duly supplied with energy.—Effects of this necessarily greatest in remote parts,—especially in extreme arteries;—whence atonic and spasmodic state of

them.—Application of this to explain some of the phenomena in cold stage.

66. That febrile commotion exists primarily in Nervous System, now universally allowed;—unnecessary, therefore, to enter into the discussion of it.—Hoffman's theory adopted by Dr. Cullen, and illustrated with great ingenuity.—Chief merit, however, due to Hoffman, both as first proposer, and as referring the phenomena of fever to an irregularity and disturbance pervading the nervous system,—and present in every stage of fever;—while Cullen assumes a *symptom*, viz.—spasm of extreme vessels,—as the proximate cause.

67. Sketch of Dr. Cullen's theory of fever.—Remote causes of fever all directly sedative,—and their application occasions debility,—as shewn by—general languor,—weak frequent pulse,—coldness and shivering,—want of appetite, &c. accompanying attack of fever.—Intermitting fever selected as the best example.—Considers *three* states, viz.—of debility,—of cold,—and of heat, as essential to idiopathic and primary fever.—From their occurring in the order enumerated, concludes them related as *cause* and *effect*.

68. So far supported by facts.—But proceeds to assume *spasm* as proximate cause of fever.—To do this, recurs to positions neither congruous with one another,—nor warranted by observation.—No proof of spasm in every fever:—though obvious in intermittents, is much less in remittents,—and often undiscoverable in typhus.—This shewn by comparison of these forms.—Reaction of heart and arteries therefore, to be explained on some other principle or law of the animal economy.

69. Other difficulties attending his theory:—spasm

supposed by him partly owing to the *VIS MEDICATRIX NATURÆ*.—Absurd to believe that the preservative power augments the very same state which it was roused to do away.—The essence of a proximate cause, that,—when present, disease also present,—when removed, disease ceases.—Spasm present only in one stage even of intermitting fever.—Is itself dependent on diminished energy of brain and nerves;—and its recurrence prevented by supporting tone and energy.—Spasm, therefore, only *one* among the concourse of symptoms.

70. Outline of Dr. Brown's theory.—Capacity of living body for receiving impressions, termed by him *excitability*.—Agents or Powers acting on the body, termed *stimuli*.—Life,—health,—and disease, the result of *stimuli* acting on *excitability*.—Certain degree or quantity of excitability assigned at commencement of existence:—is worn out by operation of stimuli,—quicker or slower according to their degree,—and death the necessary consequence.—Speciousness of this;—but irreconcilable with another necessary position,—that the *excitability* is accumulated,—is in proper degree,—or is exhausted,—accordingly as *stimuli* are defective,—in due proportion,—or in excess.

71. Other embarrassments attending this theory.—*Excitability* though varying in *degree*, affirmed to be always simple and individual in its *nature*.—Necessary consequence of this,—that *stimuli* also differ only in *degree*,—and consequently, in certain dose, ought all to have same effect.—That such idea absurd, and contrary to fact, proved from original difference of organs in body, each fitted to its respective agent.—Proved also from specific and peculiar operation of remedies:—excitability in-

creased by Mercury or Alcohol,—diminished or exhausted by Lead, or Digitalis.—These objections fatal to the whole system.

72. Still farther difficulties of his doctrine with respect to Fever.—No primary stimulant effect observable from Marsh Miasmata, or Contagion of Typhus or Plague.—Hence considered poisons and certain contagions as an exception.—Assumed *debility* as proximate cause of fever;—but avoids explaining how occasioned by these, —or ascertaining whether *direct* or *indirect*;—though this before affirmed by him to be indispensable to the knowledge of disease, and to successful treatment.

73. Though Dr. Brown's *theory* the same,—his *practice* greatly changed within a few years.—Doses of opium and brandy first recommended by him in fever, very much diminished latterly, in consequence of doubts suggested by some of his pupils.—His own practice never sufficient either to verify or disprove his system.

74. Dr. Darwin's theory difficult, if not impossible, to be understood; his doctrines received by very few. Old theories of inflammation of brain, and acrimony of blood from suppressed perspiration, revived,—remarks on them.

Of the Nature of Fever.

75. The investigation of this subject difficult:—much novelty not to be looked for,—but unbiassed relation of facts, and conclusions resulting from attentive observation.

76. Febrile diseases, though numerous and varied, have all something of a common nature.—Causes productive of fever apparently very different in their properties.—General similarity of their effect on living body, explicable only from their tendency to injure and destroy it,—

4. Dr. C. H. Jackson's Theory is 2/3 added.
 just this is the means a new one.

The Brain seldom found in a dispersed state
during four years' post mortem researches,
has only been once mentioned
The Stomach having been found more
constantly & generally dispersed

Sept. 2nd 1891. Perhaps, Henry in demerol and
I in Cocaine. That.

75 General remarks

77 Amount change of, principally
going on thro' y^e medium of circula-
tion & respiration

and the body itself being endowed with Preservative Power to resist their operation.

77. This power or principle chiefly resident in the Nervous System.—Functions of this system not fully ascertained.—*Sensation* inherent in it :—*Motion* derived from it.—Calorific function not sufficiently referred to nervous system.—Doctrine of respiration and animal heat treated fully in physiological course :—short sketch of it according to the discoveries of Dr. Crawford, Lavoisier, &c.

78. In process so purely chemical as represented by them, *great* variation necessary, according to *relative* as well as *absolute* quantity of Oxygen, Caloric, and Carbon.—A certain *degree* of variation observed in temperature of body, when person in health made to breathe air considerably more or less pure than that of atmosphere ;—but scarcely sensible difference in air of different places and at different times, by eudiometrical tests.—Variation of animal heat, then, while breathing common atmosphere, not owing to difference in the quantity of oxygen it contains ; for the whole portion of oxygen gas inspired at once, not converted into carbonic acid.—Of course, the quantity of Caloric evolved under similar *external* circumstances,—to be referred to that particular vital process which affects an exchange of Caloric and Carbon during circulation.

79. This exchange, or *Calorific Process*, ultimately referrible to agency of Nervous System.—Proof of this, in uniformity of animal heat during health, under every variety of external temperature ;—and great difference of it, even under same temperature, if functions of Nervous System deranged.—Morbid variation of animal warmth, sometimes pretty constantly *below*, at other times rather

above the healthy degree,—but oftenest, repeated alternation of *excess* and *defect*.

80. When such alternation begins with *deficient*,—then proceeds to *excessive* evolution of heat,—and these changes recur at intervals with more or less violence,—it then constitutes that morbid state termed PYREXIA :—character of this, as accurately defined by Dr. Cullen.

81. Nature of the process effecting separation of Carbon from solids of body, on one hand,—and its absorption by the blood and consequent evolution of Caloric, on the other,—at present unknown;—but ultimately traced to agency of Nervous System :—and immediately and considerably affected by certain disturbed state of this, while external circumstances unchanged.—Striking proof of this in case related by the late Mr. J. Hunter, and farther illustration of it in the ingenious experiments of Mr. Brodie, (Phil. Trans. Part I. for 1811.)—Such disturbed state of Nervous System, if not the *proximate cause* of pyrexia,—at least very intimately connected with it.

82. This particular state, chiefly characterized by deficient and irregular distribution of nervous energy ;—hence often described by the term *debility*.—Such term, however, too general,—as comprehending several species of defective power in Nervous System, not productive of *febrile* state.—Term *atony* used by Dr. Cullen.—This term by itself also objectionable,—as denoting more especially want of tone in *muscular fibre* ;—but qualified by word *febrile*, appears sufficiently precise and expressive.

83. Chilly and cold state of body marking commencement of pyrexia, proof of diminished energy in nervous system.—This universally followed by increase of heat,—even to 6° and 8° beyond healthy standard.—Such

a gentleman was seized with a palsy
having alteration of temperature and
of pulse & breathing was the same. *Stomach*
Evolution of animal heat depends on
heart or the nervous system according to
Professor Dr. C. says probably depends
principally if not entirely on the nervous
system

alternation directly the reverse of what might be expected.—Illustration of this, by comparison of piece of mechanism with living body.—Retardation or irregularity of *machine*, remains the same, as long as first cause continues to act.—Living body also a machine,—but infinitely superior in construction and operations.—Example of healthy man exposed to marsh miasmata :—first effects, —indisposition to bodily or mental exertion,—lassitude and general uneasiness,—loss of appetite,—small and very frequent pulse,—paleness and shrinking of skin,—chilly sensation and actual coldness,—shaking of whole body ;—in short, cold fit of intermitting fever.

84. So far the effects in *machine* and in living body correspond—But these not permanent in latter,—or death inevitable.—After symptoms of *diminished* power and energy lasting some time,—*opposite* train of symptoms arise :—heat gradually returns, and even exceeds natural degree ;—mind becomes quick and irritable,—its ideas rapid even to delirium ;—pulse grows full and less frequent ;—and lastly, perspiration or sweat succeeds, with relief to all these symptoms, and restoration of bodily and mental functions, nearly or entirely to healthy state.

85. This restoration often only temporary,—and same train of symptoms recurs again after interval of 12, 24, or 48 hours ;—but at other times complete and permanent,—or else each recurrence less severe, until they cease spontaneously.

86. Difference between inanimate machine and living body,—evidently owing to the latter being endowed with PRESERVING PRINCIPLE, or *Vis Medicatrix Naturæ*.

87. Objections made to this principle, from its being

personified by its advocates, and compared with Rational Soul, under different names of ^{consultant} *Archæus*,—^{still} *Autocrateia*,—and ^{Nicholl} *Anima medica*;—but its existence and operation incontestably proved in a variety of cases:—examples of these.

88. Objection—that PRESERVING POWER, instead of simply counteracting the primary effects of morbid Cause in fever, occasions even more distressing or dangerous symptoms,—answered;—the symptoms of *re-action* being *morbid* only because in *excess*.—Application of this to the definition given of disease (par. 2.) pointed out.

89. Every paroxysm of fever, then, consists of *two* sets of symptoms;—the first set being the *direct* and *immediate* effects of febrific cause, ex. gr. marsh miasma, —contagion, &c.;—the second arising *indirectly*, or through operation of PRESERVING POWER.—In the increasing or diminishing this *re-action* of the Preserving Power, then, consists a principal part of the cure of fever.

Of the Crisis in Fever.

90. Original signification of the term *κρίσις*;—its meaning as applied to change in disease.—Strictly denotes either fatal or happy event,—but generally used in latter sense.

91. Curious fact,—that living power, when nearly worn out by successive paroxysms or exacerbations of fever,—should often suddenly and spontaneously recruit,—remove all alarming symptoms,—and leave the patient with little more complaint than general weakness.—This change most striking in *continued* fever;—and sometimes so remarkable, as to seem the special effect of divine interposition:—bad consequences of such belief among nurses and patient's friends.

Especially Edinboro Conference
mental, hours often distinctly repre-
-sented this disused.

93 2 buttons of a black color who are under
2 holes of cotton which are in the
netted with 2 black.

92. To understand the nature of crisis,—necessary to recollect the view given (par. 89.) respecting nature of fever.—PRESERVING PRINCIPLE various in degree in different individuals,—periods of life, &c.—Constitution *strong* when PRESERVING POWER *vigorous*,—and *weak* when PRESERVING POWER *defective*.—Force of exciting causes also, viz. Miasmata, Contagion, &c. different on different occasions.—According to relative degree of preserving power on one hand, and force of febrific cause on the other,—the change termed *crisis* will be well marked,—indistinct,—or altogether absent.—Crisis most remarkable, when operation of the febrific agents goes *nearly* to subvert the PRESERVING POWER,—and where it acts directly on Nervous System, without occasioning such derangement of its *organization*, as to unfit it for resuming its functions when the morbid impression has ceased.

93. Morbid impression made by the causes of fever, not permanent,—but wears out after longer or shorter period.—Febrile state induced by cold (unless joined with local inflammation)—seldom of such duration and degree, as to display critical change.—Morbific intemperies of atmosphere constantly applied while it exists;—difficult, therefore, to ascertain the date of its first *effective* impression.—Effect of miasmata occasionally very speedy; instances mentioned by Lancisi, and by Sir J. Pringle.—Effect of contagion often still more quick.

94. When morbid impression not strong, no actual disease immediately follows.—Interval between effective application of Miasmata, and attack of Intermittent, now and then well marked (par. 31);—but between exposure to Contagion, and commencement of Typhus, often distinctly ascertained.—Agree in producing specific *dis-*

position to their respective kinds of fever, which remains for some time;—and either subsides spontaneously,—*gradually* acquires strength,—or is *suddenly* rendered active by concurrent operation of other remote causes.—This property common to all specific causes of febrile state,—as contagion of Small-Pox,—Measles,—Whooping-Cough, &c.—Utmost limits of interval belonging to these respectively, not ascertained.

95. Duration of actual disease from respective febrile agents, also limited.—Period of this known and uniform in some,—as Small-Pox and Measles;—and perhaps uniform also in Intermitting Fever and Whooping-Cough: but difficult to determine this, and why.—Of less consequence to ascertain it, if it exist, in Intermitting fever, as seldom shewing any marked crisis, and very liable to recur through habit.

96. Crisis most conspicuous, and of most practical consequence, in fevers originating from Contagion,—or in those which *assume* the typhoid type in their progress.—Hence the study of it especially important in those fevers.—Illustration of it by case of healthy person exposed to contagion:—often no sensible effect for a week or more.—Difficult to say how much longer morbid disposition will lie dormant;—perhaps never above *three weeks*.—May wear out or expire silently in certain cases;—is rendered active in others, by *Preserving Power* being weakened from operation of cold,—fear,—grief,—anxiety,—loss of blood, &c.—Duration of morbid impression difficult to determine;—but actual idiopathic fever seldom if ever longer than four weeks,—and often short of that.—Objection,—that patients die after 28th day from actual seizure,—answered:—death then not owing to original febrile state,—but to diseased condi-

...in a fortnight the authors
offer much on this subject.

86 That fear produced by cold & shortest
duration

99 the doctrine of considerable curiosity

100 Some who are disposed to deny their
occurrence as ancients & moderns witness
Boyle's Attainment &c. Then who are in
favour of it as Ben. Smeaton, Hoffman
Brewster De Haen Cullen &c.

tion induced in some important organ, —as inflammation, effusion, or suppuration in brain,—lungs,—liver,—intestines,—mesentery, &c.—Proof of this from *general* febrile disorder often subsiding some days before death in such cases.—Protraction of intermittents often owing to local disease,—especially in liver and spleen.

97. Local affections occurring during the progress of idiopathic fever, also render crisis obscure and imperfect.

98. Febrile derangement of functions proportioned to force of contagion on one hand, and to susceptibility of patient on the other.—May terminate at any period between a few days and three weeks, according to circumstances.—Crisis, or sudden change at termination, most marked when febrile derangement considerable;—when extended towards the utmost limit of morbid impression;—and when unopposed by any local affection.

99. Critical termination more frequent and complete at certain periods within this limit of duration, than at others.—Hence the doctrine of CRITICAL DAYS.

100. This doctrine first taught by Hippocrates,—generally admitted by his successors among the ancients,—and maintained by many moderns of great eminence.—Much difference, however, between the advocates for them, as to the particular days; and their existence altogether denied by many practitioners.

101. Periodical movements in the body clearly shewn by tertian and quartan periods in intermitting fever.—*Diurnal* movements obvious in continued fever;—but tendency to tertian and quartan movements also probable in it, from change of type in these fevers,—as well as from the nature of fever in general.—This tendency obscure in continued fevers of this country, and marked

only by greater exacerbation and remission at tertian and quartan periods;—but probably distinct in Greece,—owing to greater uniformity in climate,—and mode of life,—and to inert practice of Hippocrates.—The doctrine also alledged to be influenced by belief in the Pythagorean power of certain numbers.

102. Critical days of Hippocrates,—3^d,—5th,—7th,—9th,—11th,—14th,—17th,—and 20th, from actual attack;—or, Crisis most frequent,—complete,—and favourable on these days;—and oftenest incomplete or unfavourable on the intermediate ones.—First fortnight *tertian* intervals;—afterwards *quartan*.

103. The exact day of attack in fevers from Contagion often uncertain:—hence difficult to determine the *odd* or periodical days, till disease somewhat advanced.—Their regular recurrence likewise altered in many cases, by the operation of remedies.—Critical periods, therefore, less distinct among us than among the ancients;—but their existence and operation in a certain degree still cognizable.

104. A septenary or hebdomadal period most remarkable in those continued fevers, which either arise from Contagion; or become typhoid in their course;—such fevers oftenest terminating at the end of *one*,—*two*,—or *three* weeks from attack; and critical change most conspicuous at these periods,—especially at the *second* and *third*;—whence vulgar phrase of—*fourteen*, and *twenty-one day fever*.

105. Correspondence with this, in the decided tendency of remitting and intermitting fevers of warm climates, to recur especially at lunar,—semi-lunar,—and quadranti-lunar periods:—and hence the ground of par-

105 2nd treatise on sellenous influence
on fever. Atkinson in a paper in the
Medical & Surgical Journal
We cannot explain this, & constant influence
& cannot be demonstrated in this country.
neither can it be universal.

106 2nd thinks: practical benefit further
will not be found considerable he main-
tains a middle opinion.

107 if evidence of significance on that subject
in his paper & third book on epidemics.

ticular practice in such places.—Account of Dr. Balfour's theory ;—evidence in its favour :—has carried his system too far.

106. Crisis in contagious fever most strongly marked, when septenary periodic movement concurs with spontaneous termination of original morbid impression.

107. Amendment in fever generally preceded or accompanied by some spontaneous discharge,—as hæmorrhage,—diarrhœa,—sweat,—lateritious deposit in the urine :—whence arose the idea of such discharge being the *cause* of the amendment, by carrying off the *materies morbi*.—Other discharges also mentioned as *critical*, e. g. vomiting,—copious flow of saliva,—abscess, &c. ; but these comparatively rare.

108. Twofold view of such discharges by the advocates for Humoral Pathology, viz. as being,—1st, the ground of *prognosis* as to final event,—and, 2^{dly}, as directing us to procure such discharges *artificially*, and thereby successfully imitate the salutary effort of Nature.

109. These discharges, however, even when spontaneous, often useless or hurtful.—Attempt to explain this by imperfect concoction of morbid matter ;—but the doctrine shewn to be unfounded ;—and even if true, its application to fevers in general neither satisfactory nor safe.

110. The discharges considered as *critical*, shewn to be oftener *effects* of the favourable change in system, than *causes* of it ;—but, in certain cases, assist both to form *prognosis*, and *indications of cure*.

111. Remarks on the particular discharges :—1st hæmorrhage ;—oftenest from the nose ;—the quantity generally small ;—the relief it sometimes gives, inexplicable

on the notion of morbid matter being evacuated by it ;
—in what stage and kind of fever useful and instructive ;
—in what hurtful and unpropitious.

112. Deposit in the urine occurs after each paroxysm of Intermittent (par. 23.), and also at the decline of Acute Rheumatism, &c.—not unfrequent in gouty persons during ordinary health ;—and may be produced in any one by sudorific medicines.—Hence affords no particular indication of cure ;—but occasionally precedes the other phenomena marking a solution of the fever.—Inquiry into the nature of febrile sediment in urine :—contains nothing peculiar to the febrile state.—Appearance of the urine in different forms of fever :—sometimes nearly natural ;—often paler, and like whey, particularly in nervous fever or mild typhus.—High colour of it, —different in different kinds of fever ;—causes of this :—sometimes of a deep brown, sooty, or dusky green.—Conclusions to be drawn from these appearances.

113. Increased discharge by perspiration or sweat, the natural and most common termination of febrile paroxysm.—Infectious quality of the matter perspired in contagious fevers, seems to favour the doctrine of morbid matter ;—but such fevers not noticed by its founder ; and the contagion shewn to be the product of morbid action in the perspiratory vessels.—Sweat often universal and profuse for many days without relief ; and rather unfavourable.—Sudor Anglicus described by Dr. Caius.—Partial, cold, and clammy sweats in fever, never attended with relief, and generally very unpropitious.—What kind of sweat is favourable, either when spontaneous, or when procured by remedies.—Merit of Sydenham in exploding the alexipharmic and sweating treatment of fevers in general.

2. The coloring substance of y. urine in the
state consists chiefly of an animal
extraction matter. Besides this there is found
only a large proportion of lactic acid
in this state of lime.

113 Epidemic which raged during the time
of Henry 7th the first time of the London
surgeon & first treaty, some lower layers
might be entertained of a century

114 In a certain point of view this
discharge of great importance

114. DIARRHŒA seldom critical than perspiration ; but sometimes precedes and causes the latter.—Is also more readily excited or restrained by remedies ;—and hence important in a curative view.—Under what state it proves useful, indicated,—by the degree of vascular action,—by the colour, &c. of the stools, as being black and offensive,—yellow,—green, &c.—Kinds of fever in which certain states of the alvine discharge most commonly appear :—prodigious quantity of bile evacuated in certain fevers, and by particular constitutions ;—importance of this discharge to recovery.

GENERAL PROGNOSIS IN FEVER.

115. Several points connected with this, already noticed (par. 110-114).—Prognosis to be drawn, on the one hand, from *excessive action*,—and, on the other, from *defect of the vis vitæ*.—The first is especially the case in inflammatory fevers,—the other in those of the typhous kind.

116. Simple excess of action not very dangerous, unless particularly violent in some important organ, as the Brain,—Lungs,—Intestines,—Liver, &c. being otherwise within the controul of remedies.

117. *Defect of the vis vitæ* more hazardous.—Ambiguity of the term *Vis Vitæ* from the vague definitions given of it.—Are to understand by it a Principle of Activity and of Preservation, most remarkable in the nervous and muscular substance, but diffused throughout both solids and fluids of the body, and apparently existing in these in different degrees in different persons, and under different circumstances.—The danger, then, to be estimated from its defect in these collectively.

118. Muscular weakness common to all fevers,—but

most sudden and considerable in those from Contagion:—cause of this.—Of itself not alarming.—Defect of *Vis Vitæ* as shewn in the state of the circulation and respiration, more dangerous,—and why.

119. Defect of energy in the Brain, as shewn by the weakness of the mental functions,—constituting different degrees of stupor and delirium,—often very considerable in cases which end favourably.—Active delirium *generally* accompanied with inflammatory condition of the brain:—great danger of this in contagious fevers.—Similar combination of *increased action* with *diminished power* in other vital organs, embarrassing, and difficult to treat successfully.

120. Irregular distribution of nervous influence,—shewn in convulsions,—spasms,—tremors,—subsultus tendinum,—hiccup, &c.

121. *Defect of Vis Vitæ* as shewn in the texture and appearance of the blood when drawn: varieties of these, with remarks upon them.—A *tendency* to the septic process often evident; but an actually *putrid* state of the *circulating mass*, incompatible with life.—Much misrepresentation and error on this subject found in medical writings.

122. Septic state most conspicuous in certain secretions,—especially of the mouth and fauces,—of the intestines, &c.; and the proper light in which such changes are to be considered.

123. Defect of *Vis Vitæ* both in solids and fluids shewn—1st, by effusions of blood under the skin forming *petechiæ*,—*vibices*,—*ecchymoses*;—remarks on these;—2d, by particular yellowness of skin in certain fevers;—important distinction between this and icteritious yellowness:—3d, by passive hemorrhage from the nose,—

mouth,—intestines,—urinary passages:—4th, by gangrene of parts inflamed by blisters, pressure, &c.—Gangrene of the feet sometimes takes place as the fever subsides.

124. Prognosis from change of voice and manner,—eager or difficult deglutition,—appearance of eyes, and of countenance in general;—posture;—passing of urine and fæces unconsciously;—temperature of extremities, &c.

125. Correct prognosis only to be formed from a comprehensive view of the living machine,—the relative importance of its several organs and functions,—the number of these, and the degree in which they are affected;—the species of fever, and the tendency of it *in general*, as well as of the *particular* epidemic;—together with the patient's age,—constitution,—previous habit of body,—and mode of life.

DIAGNOSIS OF FEVERS.

126. Every idiopathic fever referrible to one or other of the three principal forms of *Intermittent*,—*Remittent*,—or *Continued Fever*.—The two first owing in part to one cause, viz. Miasmata:—hence often change into each other by the change of season, and other circumstances; and a consideration of these necessary to form an accurate Diagnosis.—*Continued Fever* of the simply inflammatory kind independent of local affection, not so common as might be expected.—Continued Fever, then, *generally* referrible either to Contagion, or to a peculiar state of atmosphere, which occasions a similar depression of the vital energy;—and therefore commonly assumes the typhoid character in its progress.

127. Accidental symptoms of local affection, to be

distinguished from the fundamental febrile disease, and not made a ground of multiplying names; which tends to confound disorders essentially the same, and to mislead in practice.

GENERAL CURE OF FEVER.

128. Though the treatment of fever varies greatly in different cases and stages of the disorder, yet certain principles of cure are applicable to fever in general; and a knowledge of these marks the scientific practitioner.

129. Why fever is occasionally cured by *different*, and even *opposite* modes of treatment;—and the consequent scepticism of many with respect to the utility of medicine, considered.—Every fever, however various its cause, shews a sort of common character, as originating from a *certain disturbed state* of the Nervous System.—Essential nature of this morbid state hitherto unknown, and perhaps will always remain so.—Hence the necessity of attentive observation, and cautious conclusion, to successful practice.

130. Living differs from dead body in its power of beginning motion, and producing various *changes*; both necessary to its existence and well-being.—These constitute the mechanism and chemistry of *life*.—Certain *degree* and *order* of these motions and changes, productive of HEALTH;—and any *excess*, *defect*, or *irregularity* of them, beyond a certain degree, causes DISEASE (par. 2).

131. Hence, the General Principles of Cure in fever consist, in counteracting the operation of the causes inducing it,—by, 1st, *diminishing* those motions and changes which are in *excess*;—2d, *increasing* those which are *defective*;—and above all,—3d, restoring the due *train* or *order of succession* in those which have had it disturbed.

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132. The 1st and 2d indications comprehend all that in general is necessary in fever arising from common causes,—as sudden alternation of temperature,—excess in exercise,—or in eating, drinking, &c.;—but in that produced by specific agents, as Miasmata and Contagion, are properly only palliative, and ward off urgent symptoms, so as to let the specific disease expend itself.—The 3d indication comprises the *essential* cure of fever;—there being no *antidote* to febrile commotion from specific causes.

133. The internal motions and changes of living body too little known to admit of precise definition; but may be expressed by the general term *Actions*.—A fundamental law of these,—that they *naturally* proceed in a certain *train* or *order*, unless disturbed by the operation of hurtful agents;—but that, when so disturbed, they assume *another*, and a *morbid* train or order, and continue this in a *degree*, and for a *period*, proportioned to the *force* of the hurtful cause, and the *permanence* of the impression made by it.—Illustration of this by comparison of fever as arising from *common*, or from *specific* causes.

134. Fevers from Contagion may often be extinguished at their commencement.—Why this not practicable in the advanced stages.

135. In the living body, same *ultimate* effect may arise from different or even opposite causes:—exemplified by the occasional success of *different* and even *opposite* remedies in fever.—But every plan of cure not therefore equally proper;—some one mode being especially suited to the individual *kind*, *degree*, and *stage* of the disease; and the judicious adaptation of it to these respectively, being most uniformly successful.

136. Causes of fever are very generally such as lessen action in the first instance ; hence, the increased action which follows, is from the exertion of the Preserving Principle.—Importance of this in explaining the increased action with *adequate* or *inadequate* power of maintaining it ;—and in adapting the plan of cure accordingly.

137. FIRST GENERAL INDICATION (par. 131.) divisible into two heads, accordingly as the *power is considerable* or *deficient* :—full illustration of these two states, referred to the doctrine of Inflammation.—In every fever there is a state approximating towards one or other form of inflammation, and ready to assume its corresponding form by the concurrence of certain causes.—Tendency to the *active* form chiefly noticed by authors, and by them denominated the PHLOGISTIC ~~diathesis~~ DIATHESIS.

138. Particular condition of the nervous system occasioning this, at present unknown ; but its *effects* most obvious in the Sanguiferous System, and our remedies to be chiefly directed to remove these.

139. State of circulation indicating Phlogistic Diathesis, marked by frequency,—strength,—and hardness of pulse, with increased temperature.—Remarks upon these.—Frequency less characteristic than the other states ;—and to be depended upon only as accompanied by them.—Circumstances of the patient's constitution, &c. and of the remote causes, in which such diathesis especially prevails.—Hard pulse sometimes ambiguous, and why.—Increase of temperature, likewise, often greatest where no true phlogistic diathesis present.

140. Collateral symptoms marking phlogistic diathesis,

to diminish reaction.

40 Truly inflammatory urine of various shades from a flame colour to a deep red. Urgent Thirst another symptom of inflammatory action.

42 It is felt by no means proportioned to the quantity drawn since blood lettings in Fever have for they are warranted according to the practice of a host of Dr. Jackson

Cupping recommended as early as 4 days of Diffusion a very valuable remedy in the progress of any organ.

—High colour of the urine :—necessary distinction here.—White tongue :—discrimination of its kind and degrees.

141. ANTIPHLOGISTIC PLAN extensive :—consists of remedies and regimen.—Latter applicable also to other states of fever.

142. BLOODLETTING the most speedy and powerful remedy.—How rendered most effectual.—Circumstances regulating venæsection in idiopathic fever ;—nature of prevailing epidemic ;—nature of the remote causes ;—season and climate :—degree of phlogistic diathesis present ;—period of the fever ;—age and natural habit of patient ;—former diseases and habit of bloodletting ;—appearance of the blood ;—and the effects of the first venæsection.—LOCAL BLOODLETTING ;—often superior to venæsection ;—and admissible when the latter unsafe.—Modes of it,—and in what cases and parts each most suitable.

143. PURGING, another mode of lessening the phlogistic diathesis.—More limited in its effects, and why.—Seldom to be pushed far.—Purging likewise applicable to other states of fever.—Distinction between the *kinds* of evacuation procured by it, as adapted to these respectively.—Its utility as merely emptying the intestines—as carrying off a large portion of Serum,—or as discharging bile ;—the circumstances under which one or the other is especially proper, denoted by—the fulness of the vessels,—the state of the countenance,—tongue,—urine,—perspiration,—breathing,—particular sensations. Remedies especially adapted to fulfil the indication under certain circumstances.

144. COLD.—Third mode of lessening excessive

action, consists in abstracting the stimulus of heat from the body.—The temperature of the body in fever very various; hence necessary to discriminate the circumstances requiring its diminution, and the extent of this.—Calorific function is both a means and an end in the animal economy:—its irregularity essentially connected with fever;—and its restoration an important part of the cure.

145. Balance between *evolution* and *abstraction* of heat in health.—Accumulation of it necessarily results from increase of former, or diminution of latter; and still more from both conjoined.—Hence its reduction twofold; but such division not distinct throughout.

146. Regulation of external temperature—how to be managed;—cautions necessary.—Sydenham's practice animadverted on. ✚

147. Continued abstraction of heat in many instances unsafe, though temperature of body in excess:—reason of this, and explanation of Dr. Currie's remark on the fact.

148. Cooling effect of evaporation—long practically known in particular countries;—proved by Dr. Cullen's Experiments in 1755;—first noticed in living body by Dr. Franklin;—applied to explain certain phenomena observed in the Experiments made in heated rooms, by Sir. J. Banks, and Drs. Solander, Blagden, and Fordyce, —Though a principal agent, was not the sole one.

149. Sweat not proportioned to the force or velocity of the circulation.—Perspiratory vessels, like other secreting ones, liable to diminished function, from excessive action, in the adjoining red capillaries:—effect of former in keeping up the latter;—removal of latter

46 To avoid exposing the patient to a stream
of air, + which was to take the patient
out of bed for a certain time in the day
to avoid its heating effects

48 Especially known in the Eastern part
of the world.

49 A Person could remain in a room heated
to 220 degrees for 18 minutes according
to their experiments refer to transac-
tions of the Royal Society

it is a beautiful little work on
it

50. Hurries work very well on the
subject.

He found it not to succeed in fear
with affection of 2 pencils

necessary in first instance :—why not to be done by the same means in different cases.—Means proper when both *Power* and *Action strong* ;—those proper where *Action violent*, but *Power diminished*.—Febrile heat generally abated when sweating occurs, but this often the effect rather than cause.

150. AFFUSION OF COLD WATER :—history of it ;—the practice ancient, but in general empirical and vague, till illustrated by Dr. Currie's experiments, and successful practice with.—The kind of fever to which it is especially applicable.—The time and manner of using it :—kind of water employed ;—temperature proper in different cases.—When to be abstained from.—Period of the disease at which it succeeds best.—Particular form of fever in which it failed :—conjectures on the causes of this.

151. Obstacles to the use of cold affusion ;—from its novelty ;—from popular prejudice ;—from the heat not being considerable or universal.—Abstraction of heat by sponging the body with vinegar and water, occasionally employed with advantage.—Its effects compared with those of affusion ;—less sudden and powerful :—the frequency and extent of its application, likewise, necessarily committed to the attendants,—hence liable to mismanagement, and not always safe.

152. COLD DRINK.—Abstraction of heat from the stomach by *cold drink*.—Use of this necessarily very ancient, as founded on call of nature.—Recommended by Hippocrates, Galen, and Celsus.—Formerly employed by the Italian physicians, under the title of *Diæta Aquea*, to the exclusion of other remedies.—Its indiscriminate use hazardous, and why.—Circumstances indicating its propriety, or the contrary ;—patient's craving not always a sufficient warrant :—temperature of body,—

state of perspiration ;—signs of congestion or inflammation in thoracic or abdominal viscera.—Dr. Currie's opinion, as to *when alone dangerous*, appears to admit of some restriction.—Its use in some places among the lower classes, to excite diaphoresis in simple fever from cold :—its *modus operandi*.

153. NITRE :—potentially refrigerant effect of when swallowed :—its *modus operandi* obscure ;—not dependant on its absorbing heat during the solution ;—most probably from sedative influence on the stomach.—Its operation uncertain, and not always safe.—Circumstances indicating or counter-indicating its employment.—Mode of administration.

154. ACIDS—in general, when diluted, quench thirst and lessen febrile heat ;—perhaps do both by a common operation ;—but this not obvious.—Vinegar rather an exception, especially in certain constitutions.—Choice of acids :—native vegetable the most universally grateful.—Of the mineral acids, the Sulphuric the most frequently used ; probable causes of this :—the Nitrous and Muriatic deserving of comparative trial.—The *antiseptic* effect of acids to be considered under the second general indication.

155. OPIUM.—Abstract question of its being *stimulant* or *sedative*, improper here ;—its power of allaying excessive action under certain circumstances, incontestable. Doctrines which inculcate its uniform operation as a stimulus, therefore fallacious.—Distinction between *power* and *action* affords the only practical explanation of its effects in different cases :—application of this, and its importance shewn.—Particular circumstances limiting or modifying its use, even where indicated by the general condition of the system ; viz. state of the intestines,—of the brain ;—idiosyncrasy.—Means of lessening or removing

line apt to produce much anxiety and
disturb in some individuals particularly
in those of delicate or irritable constitution
It may be best given as common drink
when necessary

154 Icteric or then most commonly
employed Muriatic acid a very
useful remedy in Scorbula

57 Tartarised Antimony if properly man-
aged produce some good effect of 7 other
forms. (a) as to its use in fever

the two first.—Opposite practice of Dr. Brown and Dr. Fordyce; strictures on them.—Extent and frequency of the dose most proper in general.—External application.

156. PERSPIRATION or SWEAT, another mode of *lessening excessive action*;—accompanies the remission or crisis of almost every fever: hence the importance of inducing it as a means of cure; but the method of doing this different, and even opposite in different cases.—Is always most beneficial when *indirectly* procured, or when it is the *consequence* of a favourable change in the system.—Diaphoretic and sudorific medicines, however, often highly useful, especially as adjuvants.—Antimonials the most powerful of these;—all agree in exciting *nausea*;—erroneous conclusion of Dr. Cullen upon this point. Fallacy of his general doctrine already shewn (67-9); and mischievous effects of its application to low fevers, proved from the result of his own practice.—Under what circumstances antimonials may be freely employed;—great caution and nice management required in others.—Means by which their good effects may be often secured.

157. Of the choice of antimonials;—James's Powder; *Palv. Antim. Ph. Lond.*—Tartarized Antimony:—uncertainty of the two first;—causes of this. No specific antifebrile virtue in any of them:—pernicious error of a contrary belief respecting James's Powder. (A)

158. Of the 2d general indication,—viz. *to increase those actions which are defective*.—Most agents applied to the living body, capable of increasing action in it; and hence the *universal* conclusion drawn by some, that *all* powers operate only by *stimulating*, and differ merely in *degree*.—Error of this already demonstrated (71).—In so

complicated a machine as the living body, *same or similar ultimate effects* often arise from agents differing widely in their primary operation :—proof of this in the opposite causes of febrile commotion.—Hence the *second* general indication sometimes fulfilled *in part* by means chiefly adapted to the *first*.

159. TONICS AND STIMULANTS.—Certain remedies, however, operate very uniformly by supporting or increasing action ;—and hence properly called *tonics* and *stimulants* :—these especially proper where *power*, or *action*, or both, deficient. Though *power* physically necessary to *action*, the converse also true in the living body,—or *action* necessary to the maintenance of *power*,—Power and action far from commensurate in disease ;—application of this to fever.

160. Distinction between *tonics* and *stimulants*, shewn by the febrile states in which they are respectively found most useful, e. g. intermittents, and low continued fever.—Importance of this, and pernicious error of Brunonian school demonstrated ; with recantation of some who were once its most strenuous advocates.—Cinchona seldom beneficial in *continued* fever of any kind :—symptoms absolutely forbidding its use,—as shewn in state of tongue,—of skin,—of intestines,—of urine.—Circumstances admitting its employment :—answers best in convalescent state, and why.

161. Simple Bitters not powerful in Intermittents, and of little use in Continued Fever.—Stimulants :—Serpentaria one of the best :—Contrayerva of little use.—Sulphuric Æther.—Ammonia.

162. CAMPHOR ;—its *modus operandi* obscure ;—even its taste combines opposite impressions ;—appears to act directly on the Nervous System, and hence per-

160 + Especially Wilson

18. Stimulants being given here & a large
of leeches. Sanguine may be given
in form of infusion very much used
in this Hospital a very favorite remedy
of Dr. Saunders.

162 is to give of Camphor we are
referred to Murray Camphor very
generally given in delirium in a low
state of fever given to the extent of
3℥. Every four or six hours

163 we are referred to listerine suggested
by Dr. Perry Dent.

164 Pot may be administered in the
form of Injection

165 Being a remedy of Dr. Mitchell & other
American practitioners.

Carb. nat. of Pot. occasionally found
useful as an expectorant & cough
often found useful in fever when there is
an increased secretion of bile.

haps its use occasionally as a stimulant,—sedative,—or antispasmodic:—nevertheless has no considerable or specific febrifuge virtue; and chiefly useful as an adjuvant to Antimonials, Serpentaria, &c.—Its combination with vinegar highly praised by Huxham; but his commendation evidently more from theory than experience: improbable too from the smallness of the dose.—Would *native* vegetable acids improve it?

163. Acids in general *chemically antiseptic*; and by resisting or correcting septic tendency in fever, may prove *tonic*. But by some affirmed to possess specific febrifuge power;—the fact not yet verified by general observation; and Dr. Reich's *theory* respecting them, shewn to be highly improbable in itself.

164. CARBONIC ACID GAS, or FIXED AIR, powerfully antiseptic *out* of the body, and highly useful where septic process takes place *within* it.—Different forms of administering it, and their respective advantages.—Perhaps Yeast useful only as containing carbonic acid;—the evidence respecting it contradictory;—inconveniencies attending its employment, and mode in which these may probably be avoided, without lessening its efficacy.

165. ALKALIES in general, formerly much employed in fevers, to counteract their alledged cause, a predominant acidity. Their use, especially the Carbonate of Potass,—again revived in North America, and highly extolled as most powerfully antiseptic.—Occasionally serviceable, but greatly over-rated.—Circumstances under which they seem indicated.

166. WINE the most grateful of all remedies as a tonic and stimulant in certain states of low fever: reasons for this:—Pernicious error of considering it universally

such, and consequently indicated in proportion as living powers *appear* sunk, or their actions diminished.—Recapitulation of general principles respecting greater or less permanency of febrile impression—from the nature of its causes ;—and from its degree or duration ; and application of these with regard to wine.—Circumstances limiting or precluding its use, especially state of the brain.—Dose and management most efficacious.—Choice of wines ;—Cyder,—Perry,—Malt liquors,—Punch.

167. WARM or TEPID BATH, a remedy well adapted to lessen morbid irritation in the low state of fever, equalize the circulation, and relieve the oppressed powers of the system.—Obstacles to its employment.—Warm *affusion* may often be usefully substituted. †

168. FRICTION WITH OIL.—Strong testimonies in its favour, in preventing and curing the plague.—Its use in fever very ancient—its *modus operandi* inquired into.—Proposed in Yellow Fever, and Typhus.—Circumstances under which it is indicated, and mode of using it in conjunction with cold or tepid affusion.

169. Of the DIET generally proper under different kinds of fever.—Of strong cravings for particular and often unusual articles of food or drink.—Under what circumstances to be considered as indication of Nature, and freely indulged.—Remarkable examples of this.

170. THIRD GENERAL INDICATION, viz. *to restore the due train, or order of succession, in those functions which have had it disturbed.*—This in part fulfilled by the means adapted to the two first indications ;—but often speedily and effectually accomplished, by exciting another commotion, which breaks the *morbid* train, and allows the *natural* one to be resumed.—No specific

making it to increased action
Burns' account of inflammation pointing
out the mischievous effects of the Brunonian
Theory. Dr. says time should also
be given in a diluted state in the form of
regimen when evacuations are fitted by the
Dr. Perry will be useful. But the former
one, to give where there is a great desire
for them on the part of the patient

167 Warm Bath which may be gradually
heated + & it to use or must be cautious
a safe easy & efficacious application

168 Pliny or for as we can collect
recommends it as an appendage to the Bath
Dr. Bancroft's unfavorable opinion of it.

169 All previous solid kation etc. will
be improper

171 Importance of γ Stomach Muscles
depending upon a condition of γ nerves
of γ Stomach Diaphragm and γ
abdominal muscles being principally con-
cerned in γ act of vomiting. No
other all emetics found more useful
than in γ form in every case being indicated
in γ commencement of fever often being
cut short by their use. Preparations
of Potassium being generally given and
are much inferior to any Emetic that
to them is Ipecacuanha more adapted
to γ delicate habits

² Purgatives inferior to any other
method of producing inflammation
externally as can be seen often found
useful

remedy for this purpose :—occasionally effected by different and even opposite means ;—and hence Medicine stigmatized by the ignorant and interested, as merely conjectural.—Injustice of the charge shewn, and its mischievous consequences pointed out (135).

171. Kinds and stages of fever in which this method of cure (170) is successful or safe.—Often injudiciously attempted by cordials and stimulating diaphoretics ;—said to be accomplished in many cases by profuse blood-letting ;—is *certainly* so in others by cold affusion ;—but most effectually in general by *Emetics*.—Rationale of their operation ; some more efficacious than others ;—why so.—Occasionally fail altogether, or give only a temporary relief.—Means proper to aid their good effects, or to secure them when attained ;—*cathartics*,—*diaphoretics*,—*diluent*s,—*pediluvium*,—*blisters*.

172. Remarks upon these several *adjuvantia* in the cure of fever,—and the cases to which they are respectively adapted.—Blisters operate doubly, viz. as evacuants,—and as stimulants.—Circumstances to which one or other, or conjoined operation more especially suited ;—period and place of application regulated accordingly.—Dr. Lind's testimony of their great usefulness in the commencement of fever, subject to some doubt.

173. *SINAPISMS* :—operation of them, in what different from blisters.—Their use more limited ; but sometimes greatly superior.—When especially indicated.—Where best applied, and management of them.

174. Other remedies occasionally employed ;—but these rather suited to particular fevers, and to be considered under them respectively.

✍ The symptoms occurring in individual cases of fever, so various in *degree* and *kind*, as to make their combinations at first appear innumerable; but certain limits to those combinations evident on farther observation; and fevers accordingly distinguished into *Genera* by their leading and characteristic marks; and into *Species* and *Varieties* by their secondary and accidental symptoms.—The *purser* forms of each, however, or the *genera* of fever, can alone be described and treated of in a course of lectures;—a discriminative knowledge of the *species* and *varieties*, being acquired only by personal attention to the influence of constitution,—habit of body,—climate,—season,—and other causes, as illustrated by Clinical Practice.

The necessity of accurately investigating the mode of attack, and the probable causes of every individual fever, and also of a watchful attention to its general type and progressive variations, inculcated, as the only means either of justly comprehending, or successfully treating, this multiform and important disease.

OF SIMPLE INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

175. The *καῦσος*, or *febris ardens* of the ancients? the *SYNOCHA* of Cullen;—origin and meaning of these names.

176. Characteristic symptoms;—chilliness followed by violent and continued dry heat,—flushed countenance,—suffused redness of eyes and skin,—frequent, strong, and hard pulse;—acute pain of head and loins;—heaviness—and aching of the limbs;—white and dry tongue;—thirst;—costiveness, and high-coloured urine;—vigilance,

• The forms with such a touching &
• tender effect and simplicity of
• design, as if they

Sometimes known as vomiting

177. affected by difference in the mode of living & quantity of animal food being taken and strong blood vessels

It generally takes place in persons of quick living habit in those of a sanguine temperament and laborious

178. Antispasmodic remedies of course principally to be relied on. Saine & the other Digitalis useful. Little potential. But the medicine found to be useful and a person is affected than in the form of pain. Combination useful. Antispasmodic and Digitalis. Finding the effect of each other. Little may be seen also as a common drink at the same time. This form much rarer in its situation than any other.

181. In the beginning of an inflammatory type in its progress & then and its end of a typhoid type. Dr. Bateman says the typhoid ^{affection} might be substituted for it. It is also plain in substituted constitutions and

or disturbed and delirious sleep ;—occasionally tightness across the chest, intolerance of light, &c.

177. Why not so common as the other kinds of fever, and why perhaps less so now than in former ages,—shewn from the circumstances of constitution necessary to its existence. What description of persons especially liable to it.—Predisposing and exciting causes.

178. Sometimes terminates in inflammation of the brain, — lungs, — liver, — intestines, — or joints ;—or changes its form, and approaches to that of typhus,—thereby constituting the *Synochus* of Cullen.

179. Remedies :—Bloodletting, general and topical, —Cathartics, —Antimonial diaphoretics. — Digitalis.—Nitre.—Blisters ;—Cold affusion ?—Remarks on these, and on certain combinations of medicine which display peculiar powers.—Emetics seldom required or useful in Synocha ; and why.

OF THE SUB-INFLAMMATORY FEVER OF COLD CLIMATES.

180. The *Synochus* of Cullen :—his definition of it.—Circumstances in which it differs from *Synocha*, illustrated by—the season of the year,—the constitutions and habits in which it chiefly takes place, and the symptoms that attend it :—especially by the speedy and great change from the *first* or sub-inflammatory stage, to that of *impaired power*, as marked by—the state of the tongue, — pulse, — excretions, — countenance,—eyes,—and brain.

181. Question—how far connected with Contagion, either as a *cause* or *consequence* ;—and therefore, in what sense Dr. Cullen's definition to be admitted.

182. Variation of treatment from that proper in Sy-

nocha:—an opposite *extreme* too often pursued in the *Second* stage;—reason of this mistake, and its bad consequences shewn.—Why Venæsection *less*, but local bleeding and purging *more* necessary.—Certain purgatives especially useful: proofs of this; and marks whereby to regulate their frequency and strength.

183. Other means proper:—tepid or cold affusion, —Diaphoretics,—Pediluvium;—and occasionally Emetics,—Blisters,—Opiates,—as indicated by particular symptoms.

OF INTERMITTING AND REMITTING FEVERS.

184. DEFINITION;—Fever consisting of repeated paroxysms, which seldom recur oftener than once in twenty-four hours, and have a complete intermission, or very considerable remission between them.

185. The symptoms attending the respective stages of an Intermittent, already described (par. 15).

186. Phytoseptic Miasmata (51) or the vapour arising from moist soils impregnated with a quantity of vegetable matter in a state of *septic* decomposition,—the *essential cause* of both Intermittent and Remittent Fevers;—hence such fevers *endemic* in marshy districts; and occasionally prevail *epidemically* during very wet seasons, even in high and usually dry places (52), so as to appear contagious.—Reasons for thinking *pure Intermittents* never contagious; but that *Remittents* sometimes are so.—Causes co-operating with Marsh or Phytoseptic Miasmata to give the *remittent* form:—hence shewn why Intermittents and Remittents often change into each other, and both into Continued Fever;—why reverse of this last change less frequent.

187. Intermittents in temperate and cold climates

by present in large manufacturing towns
It is a disease seldom produced by contagion
but by 2 common causes of poor
related to 2 accounts of 2 poor & 2 education
The first almost every one comes 2. subjects of
from poor people's practice or attendants
82 in a child's treatment in 2 country will
adapted to catch this form of poor
every different one required in London 2
2 difference of constitution. It is 2 be
London being obliged to be abandoned
2 2 practice. 2 2 plan having
particular reference to those regions where the
may appear to be contagious or determined
to some extent of cold 2 2 catching
2 application of cold to 2 head
2 2 practice of 2 arborescent crops

80 Impurities made upon 2 constitution
to much miasmata will often remain
latent for some time. It is also well
ascertained that 2 miasmata will not
extend to any considerable distance
limited to generally terminate in internal

countries where such fevers proceed with great rapidity to a fatal termination,—or to lay the foundation of other slower, though not less dangerous diseases:—But those denoting *the period of recurrence*, most important in general; as marking the time we have to employ with effect some of the most valuable remedies.

192. PROGNOSIS,—to be drawn from the age,—constitution—and habit of the patient;—the season of the year;—the type of the fever,—its degree,—its being sporadic, or epidemic;—and its being simple and regular,—or anomalous, and accompanied with other diseases.

193. Consideration of the question, how far it is right to put an early stop to mild intermitting fever.

194. THE TREATMENT OF SIMPLE INTERMITTING FEVER consists in,—

FIRST,—*When the paroxysm is approaching*,—(and provided the strength and other circumstances will allow of it) administering near to the period of accession, certain remedies capable of exciting an opposite action or commotion in the system, so as to break through or suspend the morbid train about to take place, and thereby entirely supersede or greatly mitigate the expected attack; e. g. Emetics;—Opiates, either alone or combined with Calomel.—Various stimulating articles taken into the stomach, or applied externally.—Compression of the femoral arteries.—Circumstances under which one or other of these means is more especially proper;—or which give a preference to certain individual articles over others capable of fulfilling the general intention.—Remarks on the operation of various mental impressions in the cure of Ague;—and conclusions from thence as to the essential nature and primary seat of the disease.

193 D⁷. No doubt with regard to the
hopefulness of putting a stop to it
The spleen generally found diseased in inter-
mittent fever. The liver not so highly
diseased generally. The spleen generally
appearing to suffer first & to suffer most

[illegible]

Can of aspe cured by sulphur. There will
operate in 2 some way. It doubtless a
very powerful remedy but must be con-
sidered a dangerous one. Confidence
has prevented an attack of aspe coming
on

135 Stimuli in some cases dangerous as
likely to produce inflammation of some
important organ of all others I think
of preference but sometimes likely
to be of advantage paying attention to
constitution & opinion after careful
study this I cold stop & listen to
stage I find always relied on it
I have not experienced 2 symptoms
Practitioners ought to be given as to produce
their effect at this time

136 Cinchona as a specific has been
a consequence of its use with the
as was witnessed in 2 Malakken Expeditions
Few who died under 2 antiparasitic
Cinchona 2 most valuable remedy when
given with judiciously its effects on 2
system very permanent But as danger
with infusion of Cinchona a great
of giving it the matter is die
Cinchona never ought to be given when

ment, regulated by the predominance of the Continued or Intermitting type,—by the nature of the Cause which co-operates with the Miasmata to give an inflammatory—bilious,—or typhoid form;—and by the case being attended by some prominent and urgent symptom, or complicated with some other disorder (197).

OF THE ENDEMIC FEVER OF TROPICAL CLIMATES.

199. CAUSES of this fever operating on the natives and long resident inhabitants of such climates, but still more upon new comers; viz.—miasmata,—heat,—fatigue,—occasional intemperance,—certain conditions and sudden changes of the atmosphere.—Assumes the *Continued*,—*Remittent*,—or *Intermittent type*, according to—the season of the year, the constitution of the patient,—and the combination of exciting causes.—Often changes with the season, and other circumstances, from one of these types to another.

200. SYMPTOMS of the two first types, as constituting the *ordinary Bilious Continued*, and *Bilious Remitting Fever* of hot Climates.

FIRST STAGE,—heaviness,—anorexia,—general lassitude,—occasional transient chills, succeeded by hot flushes, and these by continued and often intense heat of skin,—quick and throbbing, or hard pulse;—headach;—glairy, white, or buffy tongue;—nausea,—pain, and often burning heat at stomach,—retching,—vomiting of slimy or bilious matter;—great restlessness,—deep sighing,—excessive anguish and sense of oppression, particularly referred to the præcordia;—flushed countenance;—

at some points to be treated in 2 beginning
as continued from. But not generally
satisfactory. But as to it as to that I have
the reason why to explain 2 influence in
the under current in circumstances 2 2 nature
but. Since being why to explain 2 influence
type.

198. Mammals from mammals in tropical
pool. Sudden change of climate
This reason is common in all tropical countries
being modified by local circumstances

200. of Biliousness, but very commonly of bilious
Gastritis

But from 100 to 130. This form of
occupies 2 when of 2 head. Biliousness
is 2 beginning generally in a constipated

201.

Subacute Thrombosis with some symptoms
in 2 disease.

202 Sudden onset of attack with in a
great measure the symptoms of page 2, since

suffused yellowish redness of eyes; high coloured bilious urine,—strangury;—partial sweats, of a peculiar faint smell;—great watchfulness;—delirium.

SECOND STAGE;—Pulse becomes weaker, and less frequent;—heat considerably diminished;—clammy perspirations;—tongue black and crusty;—retching almost incessant, often bringing up a coffee-coloured matter;—hiccup;—black and foetid urine and stools;—death-like sensation of faintness at times: Occasionally, yellowness of the whole body—lethargic stupor or wild delirium;—tremors,—convulsions,—death.

201. *Anomalous Symptoms*;—general or partial numbness;—tetanic spasms;—suppression of urine;—syncope;—great coldness of particular parts, &c.

202. SYMPTOMS especially marking the *aggravated* form of the Tropical Endemic, and constituting the *Causus Icterodes*; or ARDENT YELLOW FEVER.

FIRST STAGE;—Sudden and violent attack of pain in the head, back, thighs and legs,—with giddiness,—great prostration of strength, and often a fit resembling the stupor of apoplexy or intoxication;—acute burning pain at stomach, and almost continual vomiting, at first of slimy, but afterwards of dark coloured, and sometimes bloody fluid;—eyes red and protruding; face and neck suffused and tumid;—countenance grim and terrific;—arid scorching heat of the skin;—tongue leaden-coloured and glairy, or morbidly clean and red—intense thirst;—extreme restlessness and anxiety;—hæmorrhage from the nose.

SECOND STAGE;—After a paroxysm marked by a number of these symptoms, and lasting from a few hours to two or three days, a deceitful appearance of remission takes place; the vomiting, headach, burning heat, and

delirium, greatly abate, or nearly disappear; the pulse loses its hardness, and falls even below the natural frequency: the patient eats, drinks, and declares himself well or nearly so. But the interval is often short; and either a repetition of the same violent symptoms takes place, with marks of *greatly diminished power*, or the patient sinks at once into a comatose state, only interrupted by hiccup, and vomiting of dark coloured fluid,—with black, and fetid stools,—yellow suffusion of the skin, varying in degree from a sallow hue to a deep orange tint,—interspersed with livid blotches, or ecchymoses, and accompanied with discharge of blood from various parts, especially the nose, mouth, and intestines;—the scene closing either in a convulsive struggle,—a state of torpid apathy,—or in a calm and collected resignation of life.

203. Such the general picture; but various anomalies observed in the mode of attack;—and in the number, violence, and duration of the symptoms; arising from—constitution and habit,—the nature and degree of the predisposing and exciting causes,—and the neglect or employment of preventionary measures,—or the mode of treatment adopted at the first onset of the disease.

204. CAUSES tending to produce this aggravated form of the Tropical Fever, and operating especially on newly arrived Europeans; viz.—irritable, tense fibre;—plethora;—rich blood;—sudden change of climate;—imprudent exposure to the sun's heat, or night air, and dews;—continuance of accustomed but unsuitable diet and habits;—anxiety of mind and fear of death,—or despondency and indifference to life.

205. Question—how far depending upon stationary endemic causes of soil and temperature,—or upon occa-

Symptoms of this disease sometimes preceded
by a dusky appearance of the countenance.
It is thus weakened by butters

203 Mean temperature of England 50°

4 Disease generally violent according to the
existing cause

205 I should appear that disease spreads
its ravages much in the same way as
Epidemics in Europe. It originated from
the Balam fever here mentioned
and is said for believing that it was
spread by communication at Gibraltar

206 Inflammation upon the surface of
the stomach & small intestines is generally
Dysentery of the liver is occasionally met
with. Mucous matter is vomited from
the stomach but generally blood. Black
feces believed by some writers to be produced
by a rupture of the small vessels of the stomach.
Effusion has appeared in some instances
to have taken place in the intestines. The
disease does not appear generally to suffer

the thing to be done of 2 gall ducts ²
Bancroft has of this opinion but that
lentic patches, can not connect with
this case

In some cases of 2 organ that become
generally most deranged is 2 liver &
most successful mode of treatment is by
paying particular attention to this organ

208 Treatment In persons of strong
Athletic habit 2 organ generally termin-
ately. ^{practise} 2 Mark's depends 2 in respect of
of relying solely upon one practice
Blood acting in strong Athletic habit
& certainly necessary. It needs to be
increased by 2 other factors in which case
forms a part with 2 in the 2 other

Salut or Steam may be
given in much larger doses than in 2
old Chinats. Cold Affection a very
unsuited adjunct. Rich pickles but
seldom had recourse to. In 2nd case,
~~just~~ⁱⁿ aggravated form they are hazardous
& dangerous. Every means to be used to
get 2 bowels into an open & soluble state.

2nd 3rd stage. Boston here have more
over again that have been previously in
a state of congestion. Mercury will not
be found to affect 2 system like other
remedies have reduced 2 inflammatory
symptoms.

Antimonials have been generally abandoned
from their nauseating effect.

is a most favorite bitter.

is given where there is any disposition
to Diarrhea.

Ammonia a very useful Stimulant
Aphrodisiac.

Said quite both for 2nd & 3rd stage.

sional and peculiar influence of atmosphere ;—and whether ever contagious : with the variance among writers concerning these points. Proofs of its being occasionally *joined* with contagion, and assuming a new character in consequence, viz. the *Typhus icterodes*, or **MALIGNANT YELLOW FEVER**.

206. Description of appearances on dissection, and the remarkable discordancy of different writers.—Opposite opinions also respecting the yellowness ;—and an attempt to solve the difficulty, and establish some general and consistent views of the disease.

207. **PROGNOSIS**—extremely uncertain ; but, in general, proportioned to the *violence of action* on the one hand,—and the *defect of power* on the other.

208. **TREATMENT** of the **ARDENT** or **MALIGNANT YELLOW FEVER**, hitherto very dissimilar, and extremely unsuccessful :—Causes of this.—Remarks on the different means recommended, and an endeavour to shew, how far they are respectively adapted to the general nature, the present stage,—and the particular predominant symptoms of the complaint.

209. **FIRST STAGE** :—Bloodletting, general and local :—Cathartics ; what kinds best.—Cold affusion—Oily friction.—Emetics ?

210. **SECOND STAGE** :—Tepid bath or affusion, either alone, or alternated with cold affusion.—Spiritous fomentation.—Blisters—Mercury.—Opiates.—Antimonial ?—Cinchona ?—Quassia and other Simple Bitters :—Cusparia :—Cascarilla :—Serpentaria :—Æther—Ammonia :—Vinous and Malt Liquors.—Essence of Spruce ?—Spruce Beer.—Coffee.—Acid Fruits.—Cold Water, &c.

OF THE NERVOUS FEVER.

211. The *Febricula* of Manningham,—the *Slow Nervous Fever* of Huxham,—the *Typhus mitior* of Cullen.—Reasons for preferring the name adopted above, as designating a description of fever requiring a particular treatment.

212. SYMPTOMS ;—general languor and lassitude ;—loss of appetite, and depraved taste ;—dulness and confusion of thought ;—sadness of mind, and dejection of countenance ;—respiration short, with frequent sighing ;—general chilliness, with occasional transient and partial flushings,—and disturbed or unrefreshing sleep :—these often continuing for several days without confinement, and with but little notice, till followed by—aching in the back and limbs,—dull pain in the head, especially the occiput ;—giddiness, and tinnitus aurium ;—nausea, and vomiting of insipid fluid ;—frequent, weak, and often intermitting pulse, with sense of anxiety and oppression about the *præcordia*, and excessive faintness, especially in the erect posture.—There is still little thirst or heat of skin ;—the tongue is tremulous, moist, and covered with a whitish mucus ;—the urine watery or whey-coloured ;—and the bowels rather costive :—but as the disease advances, the heat increases,—the tongue becomes dry, and brown, or morbidly red,—the urine scanty and high-coloured,—and either considerable sweating or diarrhoea comes on, with deafness, drowsiness, and delirious sleep—or *coma*, *subsultus tendinum*,—cold extremities—clammy sweats, and involuntary discharge of urine and stools take place, followed by slight convulsions and death.

213. PROGNOSIS.—A salutary crisis is often preceded by slight ptyalism, or moderate diarrhoea ; but

Refer to his work

2 They may continue for a few days or for
a fortnight

25. The first of the series is the
primary series. It is the
most important of the series
and is the basis of the

26. The second of the series is the
secondary series. It is the
most important of the series
and is the basis of the

217. In this kind of disease it is very
important sufficient to know the 2 main
train of symptoms of Rheumatism and
a small quantity of Inst. Inst.
child, sometimes. But to be had
known to in 2 early part of 2 disease
Spinal fluid taking then there is a
reaction to 2 had a very other organ

known toward 2 latter period of 2 compl
one best & most powerful remedy

can be about five grains every four
or six hours. and some

after weaker in its power than 2 two
grains therefore not to be trusted to

five grains in moderate quantities to supply
strength of 2 individual

It is a very useful stimulant
diaphoretic

This disease will frequently run thro a
slow long course

Prescribing a small quantity of rhubarb
with hyssop. Calomel given as an
alterative seldom produces any good
effect.

2/18 1/2 symptoms taking a bad character

especially by a gentle, warm, and equable perspiration.—Deafness without insensibility is favourable, as are scabby eruptions about the mouth, or boils in other parts:—while profuse evacuations,—partial clammy sweats,—cold extremities, subsultus,—and insensibility,—with tremulous pulse,—portend great danger.

214. The CAUSES *predisposing* to this form of fever are,—a thin, pale, and weak habit of body,—great sensibility of mind,—much study and watching,—vegetable or poor diet,—grief,—anxiety,—profuse evacuations,—excessive venery.

215. The EXCITING CAUSES are,—Cold, especially with moisture; Occasional Debauch,—Contagion.

216. General character of the disease deduced from these several circumstances.

217. TREATMENT as founded on this character:—Early brisk Emetic:—Gentle laxatives;—Blisters—Diffusive diaphoretics—Pediluvium,—Camphor,—Musk,—Castor?—Opiates;—Wine;—Serpentaria,—Ammonia.—Serum vinosum vel Sinapeos:—&c.

Other
Aromatic Confection
OF TYPHUS FEVER.

218. The *Malignant contagious*,—*Petechial*,—*putrid*,—*Jail*,—*Hospital*, and *Ship Fever* of Authors:—Whence these names;—Derivation of the word TYPHUS,—and reasons for adopting it. (4)

219. SYMPTOMS,—in the beginning occasionally like those of Nervous Fever (212); but the attack in general more sudden and violent, and the progress more rapid and alarming:—usually considerable chilliness,—gradually ending in acrid, and often burning dry heat with little remission;—great prostration of strength, general

anguish of body and depression of spirits ;—short and anxious breathing ;—nausea, and vomiting, sometimes bilious ;—pulse quick, small, and occasionally hard ;—distressing headach,—noise in the ears,—and throbbing at the temples ;—eyes sunk, dull, and listless, with dusky, sallow, dejected countenance ;—or ferrety, red, and rolling, with flushed countenance, and restlessness or fierce delirium ;—tongue generally foul, often brown or black, with parched blackness of the lips, and fetid sordes about the teeth :—sometimes considerable thirst, sometimes none.—Urine scanty ;—at first little changed, but progressively becoming high-coloured, sometimes greenish, or sooty, and generally of a strong peculiar smell.—Stools dark coloured and offensive, and in the advanced stage often profuse and involuntary :—Occasionally hæmorrhage from the nose, intestines, &c. but oftener extravasations of blood from the cutaneous vessels, producing red, purple, or livid spots, weals, or marks like bruises, on the neck, breast, arms, and other parts ; and by their colour and extent shewing the malignity and danger of the disease.

220. Great variety in the symptoms, in number, degree, and kind ; arising from—constitution,—habit of body,—climate and season,—prevailing epidemic influence,—and the force and concurrence of the several predisposing and exciting causes.—Account of the chief varieties, as shown in the principal organs and functions affected,—and leading to important steps in the treatment.

221. PREDISPOSING CAUSES—not only those enumerated in par. 214, but many others,—some of them opposite in their nature ;—plethora (32),—long continued heat ;—excess in animal food and strong liquors ;—foul air ;—epidemic influence.

with generally throbbing of the cerebral
arteries

220 This disease will attack persons of every
constitution & at almost every period of life.

The Brain & the sides of the abdomen most
commonly affected. Especially the diaphragm
& the lungs are found inflammation of the
peritoneum & of the bowels. The brain very
often affected too & the spinal cord.

22 / Pines, more susceptible than others

222 Bancroft says 2 term typhus ought to
be restricted to that form of fever arising
from human contagion

Typhus fever in its very aggravated form
is a disease we now very seldom meet with

23. Euphoria in this disease doubtless
as well as in the former. Desquamation
is a favorable symptom. Patient sits
down in bed with his knees drawn up is a
symptom denoting great danger.

In the first stage of the disease.
225. Blood letting and cold affusion
Blood letting to be very cautiously employed.
Topical blood letting may be had
recourse to with much favorable effect.

Mercury in the beginning of this disease
generally a useful remedy.

222. The grand EXCITING CAUSE—accumulated human effluvia, or the morbid vapour arising from the bodies of persons confined in close apartments, especially if already labouring under the same complaint, or even under Remitting Fever.

223. PROGNOSIS :—A gentle, universal, warm perspiration, with diminished frequency and increased fullness of pulse,—cleaner tongue,—scabby eruptions about the mouth,—and moderately loose stools, are favourable changes :—while partial clammy sweats,—weaker, and irregular, or tremulous pulse,—dry, black, and chopped lips and tongue,—tension of the abdomen,—involuntary urine and stools,—coma, or constant delirium,—plucking the bed-clothes,—laboured respiration, and difficulty of swallowing,—precede a fatal event.

224. General character of the disease,—as deduced from its prominent symptoms, and its chief exciting cause,—contrasted with that of Nervous Fever, and applied to the plan of cure.

225. THE TREATMENT—consists, in part, of all the three indications already considered under the *General Cure of Fever* ; but especially—in the *First Stage*—diminishing excessive *action* without lessening *power* ;—and (where the strength will permit) trying to supersede the *febrile* by exciting *another* commotion :—in the *Second stage*,—by increasing or restoring those functions and actions which are impaired or suspended,—so as to maintain the power of the system until the *specific febrile impression* has ceased ;—and, as a principle means of effecting this, correcting the *septic tendency* that displays itself in the secreted fluids and circulating mass :—Throughout the whole progress of the case, paying at-

tention to every urgent symptom, whether proper to the disease, or accidentally conjoined with it.

226. Remarks upon the several remedies more especially calculated to answer these intentions,—and the *stages* or *circumstances* of the disease, to which they are respectively adapted;—Early Emetic—particular laxatives;—Cold Affusion;—Leeches;—Blisters;—Diaphoretics;—Pediluvium, and tepid Bath or Affusion;—Wine;—Serpentaria, —Cinchona;—Acids;—Carbonic Acid Gas,—Fermenting liquors,—Yeast;—Opiates;—Camphor;—Phosphorus? &c.

OF INFLAMMATION IN GENERAL.

227. Though the rise, progress, and result of Inflammation are more obvious than those of any other diseased state, yet its nature in general, and its treatment in particular circumstances, by no means agreed upon.—The subject highly important.

228. Essential symptoms;—pain;—increased redness and heat,—with swelling or tension of the part:—these varying greatly, both in positive degree and in relative proportion.

229. Example of the progressive steps (228) shewn in Ophthalmia from external irritation.—Preternatural accumulation and distension evident.—Proofs of these taking place more especially in the *ultimate arteries* and *veins*,—from the number and course of the vessels,—from injecting the part.—Conclusion from hence as to the real seat of inflammation.

230. Similar phenomena (228,9) occur *spontaneously* also.—Various theories adopted at different times

26 Then containing a small quantity of
Hydroarg. Saline ones do not
seem indicated volume C with Rhubarb
will do p best In strong & full habits from
a morbid purgative will be required

Rhubarb acting as emaciant & stimulant
are sometimes useful in low debility

Dr prefer a sinapism

Carbonic Acid Gas very useful may be
given in p early stages in p suffering
arrested Gas may be found useful
when given in moderate doses

In p these aiding other medicines or
combining it with a small quantity of
Opium will be found very valuable

line given in moderate quantities
depending upon individual time of
habit be

Opium must be used cautiously in this case
they may be given very often with Calomel

Camphor is an Stimulant & delicious

Prescribes a very useful & powerful
stimulant its Powers in this disease cannot
when all other remedies have failed it
might be employed

to explain them:—unnecessary to discuss all these.—Boerhaave's (as it is usually called) first deserving notice; and its application to solve the phenomena, shewn to be inadequate.

231. General preliminary sketch of the Sanguiferous System:—Arteries chiefly composed of *elastic* and of *muscular* coats, which, though in a certain degree *antagonists*, yet co-operate in carrying on the circulation.—Relative proportion of these two coats alters as arteries diminish in size.

232. Universal property of living muscular fibre, to contract upon the application of various agents, collectively denominated *stimuli*.—Question,—whether susceptibility of muscular fibre to receive impressions from *stimuli*, be *inherent* or *derived*,—not necessary to the present subject;—but all susceptibility evidently dependant on nervous influence, and the latter opinion most probable.

233. Muscular fibres of arteries, in common with all others, are excited to contract by every agent, whether *mechanical*, *chemical*, or *specific*, that can be applied to them:—but THE BLOOD their *peculiar* and *proper* stimulus,—and its action threefold.

234. Generation or evolution of animal heat, the most splendid physiological discovery of the present age.—The conclusion of its being a *vital* as well as *chemical* process (77-81) shewn to be additionally confirmed in inflammation.

235. In healthy state, stimulus of blood and susceptibility of arteries exactly balanced.—*First* effect of over-stimulus on muscular fibre—*excessive contraction*;—*second* effect—proportional *fatigue*, and *relaxation*—

Application of this to the case of inflammation excited by *external* stimulus (229).

236. Every inflammation a state of *capillary congestion*, greatest at central point, and gradually lessening as we recede from this.—Inflammation always begins in capillary vessels and smaller branches ;—this accounted for from their structure.

237. More modern doctrines of inflammation examined.—Theory of Dr. Cullen ; supposes the proximate cause of spontaneous inflammation to arise, from *an unusual quantity of blood being THROWN upon the smaller vessels, exciting increased action in them, which is supported by Spasm on their extremities.**—Spasmodic constriction of arteries shewn to take place in certain states of inflammatory disease affecting the sanguiferous system at large :—this, however, not on the *extreme* arteries, but on the larger vessels and their branches ;—and not of uniform occurrence even on them.—Still less evidence of spasm on extreme arteries or veins when inflammation altogether local.—Conclusion against the doctrine in question.

238. Dr. Fowler's theory of inflammation—as consisting in *increased action alone*,†—more simple than Dr. Cullen's ; and sufficiently explains both the phenomena and treatment of *tonic* inflammation,—but not applicable to the opposite kind.—Does not require a separate consideration ;—as the establishing *two forms* or *kinds* of inflammation, necessarily supersedes this as a *general* doctrine.

* *First Lines of the Practice of Physic*, § CCXLV.

† *Tentamen Inaug. quædam de Inflammatione complectens*. Auctore RICARDO FOWLER. Edin. 1793.

233 Truly & sincerely Thos of y^e ather
kind

+ taking place in erysipilatus inflamm

239. Latest history—making Inflammation consist entirely in a *weakened and over-distended state of the capillary arteries*,—referred to Dr. Lubbock and Mr. Allen as its authors;—but published by Vacca in 1765, and subsequently maintained by Winterl and Callisen.—Examination of it as delivered by Dr. Wilson.*

240. Takes for his example a state of *advanced inflammation*, in which the capillary arteries already *considerably dilated*, and of course *muscularly weakened*.—But *debility*, and *increased action* not incompatible:—familiar illustration of this.—Action, however, not progressively increasing whilst inflammation continues;—often arrives at greatest height very soon, and afterwards declines more or less rapidly according to circumstances;—but no period of inflammation wherein *action* not present.

241. Dr. Wilson's trials on frog's foot with Alcohol, shewn to be inconclusive, from the torpid nature of the animal:—This virtually admitted by Dr. Wilson himself in the instance of the frog's heart.—The result of his experiment on the mesentery of a rabbit, equally inapplicable, from the degree of mechanical violence used.—His objections to Dr. Fowler's experiment on a rabbit's ear, examined, and proved to be futile.

242. Experiments made to determine this question.—Shew *first* effect of strong stimulus to be increased velocity of circulation;—*second* effect, great distension of vessels, and comparatively slow motion of blood in them;—but still rapid in the adjoining, and as yet undistended capillaries:—the same acknowledged by Dr. Wilson.—

* *A Treatise on Febrile Diseases*, by ALEX. PHILIPS WILSON, M. D. Vol. iii.

Application of this to the case of progressively extending inflammation.—Proofs of the blood not being stagnant during inflammation, in warm blooded animals.

243. Falsity of the theory in question (239-41) finally demonstrated, by shewing the mischief to which it would lead in practice.

244. General conclusion respecting the above doctrines.

245. Theory of Dr. James Curry.—The circulation through the capillary Arteries and Veins;—although *intimately connected with* their muscular substance does not *absolutely depend upon* muscular motion, but is more immediately and chiefly maintained by another cause.—He explains the phenomena of Inflammation; upon—A CHANGE IN THE RELATIVE NEURIELECTRIC OR GALVANIC STATE OF THE EXTREME VESSELS, AND THE PARTICLES OF BLOOD.

REMOTE CAUSES OF INFLAMMATION.

246. These various, and even opposite; but all either *directly* or *indirectly* produce *increased action*;—all therefore either *directly* or *indirectly stimulant* (232).—Abstract nature of *stimulus* obscure; but its operation shewn to be *primarily* and *essentially* upon the nerves, and, *cæteris paribus*, proportioned to their number and sensibility in any part.

247. Universal effect of *direct stimulus* within certain limits—to increase the *susceptibility* or *feeling* of the stimulated part;—and this increase proportioned to the original sensibility, and the degree of stimulus applied:—whence during it, even the natural and customary

245 What BSC desired his opinion
from Dr. Curry in y^e book he has written
on y^e forces which circulate y^e blood.

246 As y^e operation of heart & cold

25: Still Helen Augusta were of
this opinion.

stimulus of the blood becomes morbidly great.—Prodigious increase of sensibility under inflammation, shewn in certain membranes: ~~and~~ ^{as in bone, tendon, or cartilage,} and Haller's conclusion respecting the seat of pain in such cases refuted.

248. Where *direct* stimulus applied in excess, the remote or exciting cause of inflammation obvious. But inflammation, both topical and general, often follows the application of *Cold*, and often arises *spontaneously*:—how then account for these?

249. Apparent dilemma here; but the fact perfectly reconcileable with true Physiology and Pathology;—and both *Inflammation* and *Gangrene* from *Cold*, satisfactorily explained.—Illustration in the case of a naval officer.*

250. Spontaneous inflammation alledged by some to arise from *irregular distribution of blood* (237); this cause, however, both gratuitous and inadequate.—Inflammation of considerable organs during fever, generally attributed to particular *weakness* of them;—but *weakness* shewn to be a term of vague meaning, as accompanying states of the body very differently disposed with respect to inflammation.

251. Another explanation offered, and *primary cause* traced to change in Nervous Influence.—Application of this shewn to be universal.—Determination to particular parts or organs, however, no doubt *aided* by constitution, —prevailing epidemic influence,—peculiar Contagion;—and perhaps by other circumstances not easily accounted for.

* See *Observations on Apparent Death, &c.* By JAMES CURRY, M. D. F. A. S., &c. 8vo.

DIVISION OF INFLAMMATION INTO TWO PRINCIPAL KINDS, VIZ. THE TONIC AND ATONIC.

252. Preliminary observations on *Power* and *Action* in the living body (137).

253. Application of this distinction (252) in the example of Ophthalmia; where both kinds frequently take place during the progress of the same attack, only varying in their relative degree.—*Atonic* inflammation the result of repeated attacks of the more *tonic* kind; but inflammation often *atonic* from the first:—striking instance of the latter suddenly occurring in India and in Egypt; and occasionally observed in this country.

254. The difference of inflammation, as to *kind*, farther proved from the mode of cure found most appropriate to each.—Subdivision of *atonic* inflammation as attended with *excess*, or *defect* of sensibility.—General conclusion.

EXPLANATION OF THE SYMPTOMS OF INFLAMMATION.

255. PAIN;—cause of it;—very different in *kind* as well as in degree in different cases.—REDNESS;—why *always* present.—TENSION and SWELLING;—under what circumstances each of these more especially occurs.—HEAT;—its actual increase shewn to be little beyond natural temperature of internal parts;—sensation of it fallacious.

256. Difference in the proportion of these symptoms respectively, in the two *kinds* of inflammation.

OF THE SPECIES OF INFLAMMATION.

257. Inflammation divided by Dr. Smyth, into *five*

Boerhaave considered it owing to distension of
the pericardium. This however is not the case
we find pain after increased absorption
of the heart called the throbbing pain
which is very different according to the
part in which it takes place pain at the
cost differs from that occurring in coronary
inflammation

chests may be made up to be
enlarged in their diameter

Swelling may be a great measure to
effusion

That in 7 part is generally in proportion
to activity of inflammation

1st first usually early pointed out by
gallia & Erysipelas
2nd thickened membranes & inflammation
usually of 2 more acute kind

3rd then inflammation frequently terminates
in 3rd manner as in Erysipelas

4th inflammation suppurates by the membrane
an uncommon occurrence but also frequent
as in Erysipelas

5th the common membranes give a very common
termination

6th Myths ^{distinctions} not practically useful be men-
tioned. Their most common termination

200 This one which is a practice on
principal object

201 In some instances a natural & salutary
inoculⁿ in other instances a pectum ature
is dangerous one

species, as occurring in parts differing in structure, viz. in the SKIN—Erysipelatous;—in CELLULAR MEMBRANE—Phlegmonous;—in DIAPHANOUS MEMBRANES;—in MUCOUS MEMBRANES;—in MUSCULAR FIBRES—Rheumatic.*—But all these parts shewn to be liable to simple phlegmonous, or suppurative inflammation; and the above distinctions to be neither correct, nor practically useful.

258. *Structure* of parts rather occasions particular *termination*, than specific difference in *nature* or *kind* of inflammation.—The *Species* chiefly owing to the nature of the *exciting cause*,—as *Variolous*,—*Syphilitic*, &c.;—or to some peculiarity of constitution or habit,—as *Gouty*,—*Scrophulous*,—*Cancerous*,—*Erysipelatous*, &c.

OF THE TERMINATIONS OF INFLAMMATION.

259. The terminations of inflammation reducible to *five* heads, viz. *Resolution*,—*Adhesion*,—*Effusion*,—*Suppuration*, and *Gangrene*,—*Scirrhus* also reckoned by some among the number; but although sometimes a *termination* of inflammation in glandular parts, yet oftener *precedes* and *causes* it.

260. RESOLUTION.—Origin of the term among the chemical and mechanical physicians;—its meaning as now used.

261. ADHESION;—in what circumstances it chiefly occurs;—Mr. Burns's criticism respecting it,—refuted.

262. EFFUSION;—almost peculiar to cavities lined with smooth diaphanous membranes;—variety of the matter effused in different situations and circumstances.

* *Medical Communications*, vol. ii. Art. xix.

263. SUPPURATION ;—occurs in every vascular part except the tendons.—Phenomena accompanying it ;—alteration in degree and kind of pain ;—diminution of heat ;—change of colour in the skin, when near the surface :—rigors, —these perhaps rather a collateral symptom, than direct consequences of suppurative change ;—circumstances under which they especially happen.

264. Enumeration of the principal opinions respecting Pus, with strictures on them :—1. BOERHAAVE'S—that it was made up of the various fluids effused into wounds, mixed with a portion of the solids dissolved and slightly putrid, and united into an uniform, white, thick, glutinous, and oily fluid.*—2. GRASHUIS'—that it consisted of various heterogeneous particles both solids and fluids, *but chiefly of the fat*, mixed together, and undergoing an incipient putrefaction under stagnation and heat.†—3. SIR JOHN PRINGLE'S—that it is formed by a fermentative process from the serum effused into ulcers, while the thinner parts are dissipated by the heat.‡—4. DE HAEN'S—that it is generated in the blood, from a peculiar matter formed there, not only under certain general states of disease that are *not inflammatory*, but in some persons even from a *natural diathesis*.§—5. DR. MORGAN'S—that it is a new secretion, produced by a peculiar action of the vessels :||—this opinion commonly attributed to Mr. John Hunter as the original author.—6. MR. BURNS'S—that Pus is formed by an operation

* BOERHAAVII, *Aph.* 206. 387. 832.

† GRASHUIS, *De Generatione Puris*, cap. 1. p. 18 et 22.

‡ PRINGLE'S *Obs. on Dis. of the Army*, App. p. lxxxii. ii. 6th edit.

§ DE HAEN, *Ratio Medendi*, vol. i. cap. xi. *De Puris Generatione*.

|| *Tentam. Inaug. De Puris Confectione*, Auctore JOHANNES MORGAN. Edin. 1763.

By which matter of me, & has in
formed.

Attention in the weather will produce a change
in the inflammation and in the matter poured
out as was particularly instanced in a
hospital in the best part of this Island

It may be formed in five hours by scurting
parts in twenty hours by picking in forty
hours by muscular fibre

of the living principle, from the *interstitial fluid*, and the *nutritive particles*.*

265. Sir E. Home's arguments for Pus being a secretion†—examined;—and his position disproved from his own experiments.

266. Pus is not a secretion, but acquires its characteristic properties by a spontaneous change taking place, under the influence of heat, in a mixture of Serum, and of Lymph, or rather Albumen, in certain proportions, after quitting the vessels.—Variety of appearance which the effused fluid assumes, explained from the different proportion of its ingredients, and the circumstances under which it is poured out:—whey-like,—flakey,—curdly,—clotted or cohesive,—puriform,—purulent.

267. GANGRENE and SPHACELUS—defined,—and their relation to each other shewn:—may be either *direct* or *indirect*;—distinction between these exemplified in senile mortification,—in gangrene during and after Typhus fever,—after Erysipelas,—after contusions,—lacerated wounds,—or violent Inflammation.—In what parts each kind respectively most frequent.—Signs of its taking place, accordingly as it is external or internal.

268. SCIRRHUS;—peculiar to glandular parts?—oftener precedes than follows inflammation;—and when the latter, something peculiar in the *species* of inflammation, oftener connected with constitutional disposition (258).

GENERAL CURE OF INFLAMMATION.

269. This resolves itself into a single or a double

* *Dissertation on Inflammation*, by JOHN BURNS, Surgeon, vol. i. p. 404-5.

† *A Dissertation on the Properties of Pus*, by EVERARD HOME, F. R. S. 4to. Lond. 1788.

indication, according to the *kind* (252-4) of inflammation present.

270. Circumstances whereby to determine the general character or *kind* of the inflammation, collected from—the patient's age,—constitution,—and habit of body;—the origin,—progress,—and present state of the disease;—and the effects of the remedies (if any) already employed.

271. The CURE OF TONIC INFLAMMATION, or *Excessive vascular Action with considerable Power*,—will consist in—employing such means as *directly* tend to lessen the excessive action;—which is done by—A. removing, as far as it is practicable, those external causes, whether *mechanical*, *chemical*, or *specific*, that have been applied, and still continue to act;—B. lessening, to a certain degree, the stimulus arising from those agents that are natural, viz. the Blood, and Animal Heat,—by Bloodletting,—by Cold applications;—C. diminishing the morbid sensibility and irritability by sedative remedies; e. g. Preparations of lead,—*Digitalis*?—*Opium*? &c.—Remarks upon the extent to which several of these means (B and C) are to be carried,—with directions for their proper use.

272. In the CURE OF ATONIC INFLAMMATION,—or *Increased Action with inadequate Power*,—beside employing the means specified above (270) and occasionally others which have a peculiar sedative operation adapted to particular *species* of the disease,—the *power* of the vessels must be *supported* or *increased*, by the local or general use of astringent and tonic remedies.—The principles laid down in par. 136-7, and 159, illustrated here by cases both of local and general action, and applied to the treatment of *atonic* inflammation.—

TREATMENT OF GANGRENE AND SCIRRHUS. 75

Variation necessary, according to the *stage* of the disease, —or to its being attended with *increased* or *diminished sensibility* (254).

273. Both *kinds* of inflammation subject to considerable variety in *degree*;—and the one or the other character predominating, according to—the greater or less strength or *power* of the vessels to maintain themselves under a state of increased action,—the original or acquired sensibility of the part affected,—and, the nature and force of the exciting cause.—Difference of treatment arising out of these particulars.

274. The treatment of *Specific Inflammations*, such as the Gouty,—Erysipelatous, &c. as far as it differs from that of SIMPLE INFLAMMATION, will be considered under their respective heads.

TREATMENT OF SUPPURATION.

275. This, as far as respects local applications, comes under the province of Surgery; but *internal* remedies often necessary; and these are either such as increase the tone and vigour of the whole system, or correct specific morbid dispositions,—as the scrophulous,—syphilitic,—cancerous, &c.—Remarks on certain remedies employed for these purposes respectively.—Sea-Water bath, tepid or cold;—Cinchona;—Alcalies;—Cicuta.—Mercury;—Nitric Acid;—Sarsaparilla.—Arsenic;—Carbonic Acid Gas, &c.

TREATMENT OF GANGRENE.

276. Will in part depend upon the causes inducing it,—and its being *direct* or *indirect* (267); but the general indications are,—1st. to support and increase the *power* of the vessels which yet retain the principle of

life ;—By moderate warmth,—nourishing food,—Wine, —Cinchona,—Carbonic Acid,—Camphor,—Opium,—Musk and Ammonia, &c. :—and—2nd. to prevent or retard the septic dissolution of the sphacelated parts.—By Carrot, Turnip, or Parsnip poultice,—fermenting cataplasm,—Nitrous Acid lotion,—Oxygenated Nitrous Gas, —Camphor dissolved in Oil of Turpentine ? —Varnish of Pitch or Wax in ditto.

TREATMENT OF SCIRRHUS.

277. Ambiguity of the term *Scirrhus*, as often applied to express specifically different kinds of morbid hardness in glandular parts.—Necessity of investigating the particular kind of induration therefore, in order to render the treatment successful, or even safe :—illustration of this in Cancerous,—Scrophulous,—and Syphilitic indurations.—Genuine scirrhus perhaps incurable in the advanced state :—why so.—Remarks on certain remedies usually employed against Scirrhus : —Cicuta ; —Belladonna ;—Arsenic ;—Muriate of Barytes ;—Electricity ; —Galvanic aura, &c.

OF THE PHLEGMASIÆ.

OR INFLAMMATION OF PARTS, WITH GENERAL FEBRILE STATE.

278. Sometimes from the *extent* of the local inflammation,—from the great sensibility of the part affected,—or from its importance in the constitution, the whole Arterial System partakes of a corresponding state :—and therefore demands attention, as well on its own account, as on that of the part primarily affected.





252 calculus in γ kidney attended with
pain in γ stomach Hepatitis having
pain in γ shoulder No other example
of merbid sympathy might be adduced

279. At other times the *general* inflammatory affection arises from the same exciting causes which occasion the *local* one; and comes on along with, or even precedes it.—This more especially what constitutes the PHLEGMASIÆ; and its application of importance in directing the treatment.

280. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE PHLEGMASIÆ;—Disturbance of some internal function, with local pain, and symptomatic (?) Synocha (175);—blood buffy or sily;—urine red;—tongue white;—heat sometimes considerable, but often moderate;—pulse quickened, and generally hard; but sometimes full, at other times oppressed or obscure.

281. Variation in the symptoms accordingly as the disease partakes especially of the *tonic* or *atonic* form.

282. The *seat* of the pain *generally* directs to the part or organ particularly affected;—but this occasionally fallacious. Examples of both true and false reference by the patient;—and cautions necessary to guard the practitioner against mistake, in a point so important in regulating the plan of cure.

TREATMENT OF THE PHLEGMASIÆ IN GENERAL.

283. This will depend upon the distinctions already laid down with respect to the *degree* and *kind* (252, 6) of inflammatory state present,—upon the sensibility and importance of the organ chiefly affected;—and, upon the relative proportion between the *local* and the *general* affection, together with their respective priority of occurrence (278-9.)—Illustration of these by examples.

284. TREATMENT WHERE THE INFLAMMATORY ACTION IS OF THE TONIC KIND:—

A. BLOODLETTING, general and local;—circum-

stances determining its extent, as collected from the patient's strength,—age,—habit of body,—mode of life,—state of pulse,—urgency of symptoms;—but much less necessary than generally supposed, if other means duly employed.—Appearance of blood drawn, a doubtful indication:—danger of the Boerhaavian doctrine shown here.

B. BLISTERS; their use in this case explained.

C. Application of Cold,—doubts respecting it:—regulation of temperature.

D. PURGATIVES,—different kinds required at different periods of the disease.

E. ANTIMONIAL DIAPHORETICS—how to be regulated.

F. CALOMEL and OPIUM combined:—idea of counter irritation refuted:—principles upon which their operation may be better explained,—illustrated by actual cases.

G. DIGITALIS,—to what stage of this form best suited.

285. TREATMENT WHEN POWER DEFECTIVE.
—Causes particularly giving rise to this form;—marks for ascertaining its degree.—A. Cautions respecting general bloodletting.—B. Local bleeding—C. Blisters—D. Purgatives,—what kind especially useful.—E. Mild diffusive diaphoretics: combinations affording these,—F. Calomel joined with Opium.—Operation of E. and F. separately and conjointly.—A plan more or less tonic necessary throughout, but especially towards the end (272).

but to be determined by the quantity
then away but by its effects on the system

Blister, when the inflammatory symptoms
have been removed but introduced may be of service
as well

aid in the affection of internal organs
a more hazardous remedy but where
inflammation is external may be of great
service

Sanguis, essentially necessary in the treatment
of active inflammation as saline me.

where blood letting cannot be safely
had recourse to essentially useful

more particularly useful when there is
irritation in the primary focus in the
lungs every two or three hours

inflammation
the first step of the disease it appears
to have but little influence so, so as to
in its effects as mentioned by some authors

285. State of the system in passive inflammation may generally be considered to be in a state of congestion. A general remedy may be had recourse to in the form of a cupping glass it ought to precede the application of a blister. Purgatives more especially useful here to hasten their effect are recommended. They are generally then acting principally upon the small intestines as Eps. Colocynthis. Rhubarb.

A stimulant Diaphoretic, not here useful but liquor. Ammon. Acet. &c. Warm Bath a row, Loment &c. and indeed Opium here very useful being combined with the Dover Powder in the period of the complaint. The more vigorous remedies to be used in the beginning of the action stage.

²²⁰
but frequently taking place in this country
from the long prevalence of winter

PARTICULAR PHLEGMASIÆ.

OF OPHTHALMIA, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

286. Usually divided into two species; 1st. as situated in the membranes of the eye (*Ophthalmia membranarum*, CUL.)—2d. as situated on the margin of the eyelids (*Ophthalmia tarsi*, CUL. and *Psorophthalmy* of Mr. Ware). The second species often a sequel of the first; but sometimes precedes and causes it. The division of Ophthalmia, however, according to the *kind* of inflammation (253), shewn to be more comprehensive and useful.

287. SYMPTOMS OF TONIC OPHTHALMY;—Pricking or shooting pain in the fore part of the eye,—redness of the *tunica adnata*,—increased sensibility to light,—generally with discharge of tears:—occasionally sharp pains darting to the bottom of the eye, and through the head, with considerable pyrexia (*Ophthalmitis*).

288. CAUSES. Constitutional irritability of the eyes.—Mechanical violence from blows, &c.—irritation from foreign bodies, inverted hairs (*Trichiasis*), &c.—Cold, especially applied with partial current of air;—Intense Light;—particular state of the atmosphere during certain winds;—Peculiar Contagion (*Egyptian Ophthalmy*);—Suppressed Gonorrhœa?—Remarks on these, and their respective operation explained.

289. CURE OF TONIC OPHTHALMY;—Exclusion of light:—Bloodletting,—various modes of it, with directions for their choice and extent:—Emetics,—

Purging,—what cathartics especially useful:—Cold applications;—Digitalis?—Belladonna?—Diet and regimen proper.

290. SYMPTOMS OF THE ATONIC OPHTHALMY;—Turgescence and redness of the vessels, with comparatively little pain in general. (254.)—This kind often combined with the second species (2d. 286), or ends in it.—When the inflammation is of the crystalline or Erysipelatous species, the cellular membrane of the eyelids and neighbouring parts, is also affected.

291. Description of the Purulent Eye of Young Children; and inquiry how far caused by, or connected with, Leucorrhœa in the mother.

292. THE PREDISPOSING AND EXCITING CAUSES of the *Atonic Ophthalmia*, besides those mentioned above (290), are—Scrophulous habit,—Small Pox;—Measles;—Dentition;—Exanthematic metastasis;—Tinea capitis;—Mercurial irritability;—Syphilitic taint?—Fatigue of eyes;—Smoke or other acrid vapours;—frequent Intoxication.

293. TREATMENT OF ATONIC OPHTHALMY:—*Local bloodletting in different modes*;—blisters.—Occasional purging with particular cathartics.—Opium.—Sudorifics—Emetics.—Various astringent and stimulant applications, consisting of preparations of Lead, — Alum, — Zinc, — Copper, — and Mercury;—Vinum Opii;—fomentations?—Ol. Terebinthinæ, Riga Balsam;—Electricity;—Cicuta;—Cinchona;—Cold bathing—local and general.—Errhines.—Issues—Setons.

294. Occasional consequences of ophthalmia;—sudden or slow increase of the aqueous humour (*Hydrophthalmitis*; *Hydrophthalmia*;)—thickening of the coats, and turbidity of the humours (*Hypopyon*);—general or

application of general medicine to
the affections to produce a mild form of y
disease compared with that arising from
the action of undiluted general medicine

277 A temperate or try to be preferred to an
other, but having combined with it y
antidysenteric regimen to its fullest extent
Purges Saline Purgatives

Digitalis has been recommended both locally
& generally given internally as an adjuvant
to the above has been used in practice
in doubtful dysentery will produce y
same effect. Distal liqua of y
Stomach

278 Producing that state of vessels from
which most or y are different from y
general action of y tonic of the body

279 This does not appear to be y case it
may be considered to be a distinctly idiopathic
disease generally being connected with an increase
of y primary disease.

partial opacity of the cornea (*Albugo vel Leucoma*).—Nature and treatment of these last.

295. Ophthalmy, especially of the *atonic* kind, occasionally assumes an intermitting or remitting type).—Management necessary in that case.

OF PHRENITIS,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN AND ITS MEMBRANES.

296. Origin of the name.—CHARACTER of the disease,—Intense pain, and sense of fulness or stricture, within the head;—redness and turgescence of the eyes and face,—impatience of light and noise,—continued watchfulness, and fierce delirium, accompanied with violent pyrexia.—Difference of symptoms alledged to mark inflammation of the membranes (*Phrenitis*;—*Meningitis?*), or of the substance of the brain, (*Cephalitis*, SAUV. et SAG.—*Sphacelismus*, LIN.).

297. Phrenitis not of frequent occurrence in this country as an Idiopathic disease;—but often *symptomatic* or *secondary*,—arising during the progress of general fever,—or from metastasis of Rheumatitis, Gout, Erysipelas? &c. and then partakes more of the *atonic* form.—Importance of attending to this.

298. PREDISPOSING AND EXCITING CAUSES—Original tendency, often marked by general tension and irritability of fibre, and passionate temper. Violent fits of anger,—continued irritation of mind occasioning want of sleep;—concussion or other mechanical injury of brain; intoxication;—phytoseptic miasmata;—exposure to intense atmospheric heat, especially under great

exertion ;—certain narcotic poisons :—epidemic influence,—contagion ?—Mercury.

299. Consequences of the disease,—and an account of the various appearances observed on dissection.

300. Reasons for believing Phrenitis more intimately connected with a certain state of the Hepatic system, than at present supposed ; and views of the nature and treatment of the disease founded on this,—illustrated by cases.

301. TREATMENT :—Bloodletting, general and topical ;—Arteriotomy ?—Cold applications to the head ;—Blisters *near* the head :—nearly erect sitting posture ;—abstraction of light and noise.—Drastic *cholagogue* Cathartics ;— Digitalis ;—Antimonials :—Sinapisms—Remarks on these several means, and on the extent to which they should respectively be carried, according to the degree of the disease, and its being primary or secondary.

OF QUINSEY IN GENERAL.

302. The Cynanche, Synanche, and Angina of authors :—origin and meaning of these terms ;—include several inflammatory affections about the throat, differing considerably both in their *seat* and *nature*, and consequently in their treatment. Division of them according to these circumstances, into 1. *Angina tonsillaris*,—2. *A. pharyngea*,—3. *A. laryngea*,—4. *A. trachealis*,—5. *A. parotidea*,—and 6. *A. maligna*, or *Scarlatina Anginosa*.

OF COMMON INFLAMMATORY QUINSEY.

303. *Cynanche tonsillaris* of Cullen ;—*Tonsillitis*.—**DEFINITION.** Inflammation affecting one or both

299 1/2 brain is generally found much harder
the membranes of 1/2 brain adhering more firmly
there is a tumor generally found off in the
arteries. Abscesses are sometimes
found

3rd Taking away blood from the top of the head and
cold application to the head especially serviceable
with topical blood letting. Whistler as to the
shape of the neck and temples to be performed
in the case of the whole of the head nearly
broken nearly any in the case of the whole
in the case of the whole. Digitalis is a
valuable agent in the case of the whole. Digitalis is
valuable towards the whole of the head and
Digitalis is a valuable agent in the case of the whole.

Every two or three hours with the same effect.

307 b.s. very seldom found to be nearly
application of leeches to the angles of the jaw
functioning & tools when they are considered
enlarged absolutely necessary. Blisters more
useful in the chronic form of the disease than
the first.

Diaphoretic is adapted to the form of the
disease and perhaps most useful as the
menstrual acids. Infus. Dec.

Direct cut. where. Saliva is very useful.
Stimulant & antispasmodic gargle

308 When attended with action first the
pulse is full & hard.

tonsils, often extending to the *velum palati*, *uvula*, and parts adjacent;—marked by redness, swelling, and pain of these parts,—difficulty of swallowing, and occasionally of respiration;—sometimes without, oftener with pyrexia;—and frequently ending in suppuration.

304. PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—Original constitutional tendency;—Mercurial irritability.

305. EXCITING CAUSES.—Cold applied to the neck and fauces, or to the body in general, especially if with partial current of air, and when the person is overheated:—epidemic influence.

306. Quinsey generally of the *tonic* form at first attack; but often of a mixed character, and in some persons always *atonic*.—Erysipelatous species:—this generally connected with typhoid pyrexia.

307. TREATMENT of quinsey different, accordingly as it partakes of the *tonic* or *atonic* form,—as this primary or secondary,—and as it is merely topical, or attended with pyrexia. *Remedies*;—Venæsection,—puncturing,—leeches,—blisters,—purgatives:—Emetics,—diaphoretics;—acid gargles;—Nitre:—Astringent and mildly stimulant applications. Remarks upon these, and upon the particular form or circumstances of the disease, to which they are respectively adapted.—Most effectual means of guarding against future returns of the disorder.

308. ANGINA PHARYNGÆA or *Œsophagitis*.—This of rare occurrence as a primary disease; being oftener an extension and variety of *A. tonsillaris*, than a distinct species of quinsey.—SYMPTOMS.—Scarcely any redness or swelling apparent on inspecting the fauces;—and little or no difficulty of breathing; whilst that of swallowing is extreme;—The general treatment, there-

fore, nearly the same as that of *A. tonsillaris*; but the situation of the complaint necessarily precludes some remedies applicable to *A. tonsillaris*, and requires others to be employed to a greater extent.

ANGINA LARYNGEA, or Laryngitis—An infrequent disease, occurs most commonly in those who have been subject to other Anginose affections. **SYMPTOMS**—Slight redness of velum palati and uvula,—tongue thickened and swollen, uneasy sensation in larynx, thickness in voice, deglutition not at first impeded, respiration difficult and laborious from the beginning—Fever synochal—Appearances as found upon dissection related—Treatment consists in early and active depletion—Bronchotomy.

OF THE CROUP.

309. The *Suffocatio stridula* of Home;—the *Angina polyposa* of Michaelis;—and the *Cynanche trachealis* of Cullen.—Anglicè Croup.

310. **DEFINITION.** An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea and its ramifications, causing great difficulty of breathing, particularly of inspiration, which is accompanied with a peculiar noise;—frequent dry cough, with harsh sound, as if passing through a brazen tube;—violent fever of the synocha kind (175).

311. The disease chiefly attacks between the period of weaning and of puberty,—usually runs its course in a few days,—and the patient generally dies suddenly as if suffocated.

312. **PREDISPOSING CAUSES.**—Circumstances of constitution and habit of body marking those most liable to the complaint.

313. **EXCITING CAUSES:**—these not well ascer-

Angina Laryngea not frequent than Acute
Pharyngitis. A Pitcairne died from this
imagining he was seized with croup was
attended by Dr Baillie another case mentioned
by active inflammatory form blood let
out & generally Bronchotomies likely to
be attended with success in true form of
this disease. We must have recourse to em-
pneumatics as will determine it & then also

300

311 This disease is not often met with
during the time of suckling very frequent
children who have been brought up by the

Silently & debilitated children

34. Inflammation confined to upper part
of trachea chiefly

Process of death generally arises from rupture
of membrane, falling across trachea and in
this acting as a valve. This disease occa-
sionally occurs in adult but in chronic
form. A considerable quantity of puru-
lence contained in bronchi & trachea dis-
covered on examination. Group principally aff-
ected children labouring under nearly int. cough
Early diagnosis led from that, under medical

17

17

310 Doubtless whether in practice form of
2 complaint internal will be sufficient
Blood letting is particularly necessary in young
children 2 popular vein may be opened
heaps of blood as study an inferior one
2 drain Early as possible

Antispasmodic remedies of great importance
internal from one to ten or more given every
hour must be given when called for
doctors useful remedies applied to 2 teacher
is sufficient number After teacher &
Blood letting blister must be had soon

In 2 second stage expectorants or then which
induce more antispasmodic remedies

Digitalis a very useful remedy

In 2 second stage internal Spongia may be given
combined with Squills or Digitalis

Purgatives small doses of internal Spongia
with Dover's Powder Dr. J. J. J.

Dr. J. J. J. a remedy which will generally
have a powerful diuretic effect sometimes act
as a diaphoretic

Tracheotomy Dr. J. J. J. will generally be
attended with most of success & inflammation
extending so low down 2 Trachea

tained; but the most obvious is—exposure to a cold and damp evening air, especially succeeding a hot day.

314. Appearances on dissection; and an explanation of the peculiar and urgent symptoms, as well as of the sudden and commonly fatal termination, drawn from thence.

315. DIAGNOSIS.—Symptoms distinguishing Croup from the tracheal inflammation of Catarrh and Measles.

316. History of the rise and progress of the disease as collected from authors:—whether more frequent now than formerly;—whether occasionally epidemic, or ever contagious.—Whether it attacks a second time.

317. Whether sometimes *spasmodic* rather than *inflammatory*; and reasons for believing, that the former appearance is owing to the fever which attends, being of the *remitting* instead of the *continued* kind.

318. Essential and peculiar character of the complaint as deduced from a consideration of the several circumstances noticed above:—MODE OF TREATMENT founded on this, and supported by experience.—Remarks on the particular remedies; Venæsection,—leeches;—Emetics;—blistering;—Cathartics;—nauseating expectorants;—Digitalis?—Calomel and Opium;—diaphoretics;—tepid bath—inspiring the steam of hot water.—Decoct. Senekæ?—Proposal of Bronchotomy considered.

319. Variation of treatment proper where the disease assumes the *remitting* form (317).

320. Account of a disease termed by some CHRONIC CROUP, which takes place in adults, but which appears more nearly allied to *Catarrhal Phthisis*. See PHTHISIS.

OF THE ANGINA PAROTIDÆA.

321. In England called the *Mumps*, in Scotland the *Branks*.

322. CHARACTER,—A specific disease, occurring but once during life,—affecting the parotid and sub-maxillary glands with considerable swelling, accompanied by pyrexia of the synocha kind (175-6), generally slight ;—often showing a metastasis to the female mammæ, or male testes, and occasionally to the brain.

323. Though commonly so slight a complaint as to require but little medical attention, is sometimes violent both in its local and general symptoms.—Management of these proper with respect to its specific nature.

324. Distressing consequences occasionally from its metastasis in men, and inquiry whether this admits of prevention.

For *Angina maligna* see *Scarlatina anginosa*.

OF PNEUMONIA,

OR ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, AND
THEIR INVESTING MEMBRANE.

325. GENERAL CHARACTER ; pain rather suddenly attacking some part of the thorax internally, and increasing ;—preceded, accompanied, or soon followed, by pyrexia, and attended by painful inspiration,—generally with cough.

326. State of the tongue, urine, &c. commonly present, and serving additionally to mark the disease.

327. Variation of symptoms, accordingly as the inflammation affects more especially—(a) the reflected

Erithing form of 2 doses small dose of
Colonel Diphtheria, &c

322 This disease is generally confined to children
often becoming epidemically

323 In a case of 2 doses, 2 months after
it gives them some gentle diphtheria

326 In a case of 2 doses of 2 doses generally
tended to white of some generally high colour
of heart of 2 doses much more than
natural being due of 2 doses are general
constituted

Sickness of stomach irregularity of it
smaller than size of eye generally
inform us of affection of liver

330 A rare disease before puberty
Males are more frequently subject to this
than females

Inflammation of the lungs more common
during winter & spring

pleura,—or (b) the substance of the lungs and their proper covering,—shown in—the hardness or softness of the pulse,—the kind of pain,—the state of the respiration,—the patient's aspect,—and the effect of posture ;—the cough being dry, or with expectoration ;—Names in use designative of this difference of situation—(a) *Pleuritis and Pleuro-peripneumonia*,—(b) *Pneumonia and Peripneumonia*.—These however, in general combined with each other, in various degrees : and frequently with inflammation of the liver,—which, unless taken into account, gives rise not only to considerable embarrassment in the diagnosis, and indications of cure, —but to imperfect success or complete failure in the result.

328. Curious fact respecting the sympathy of contiguity in pneumonic inflammation ; and application of it to explain the utility of certain remedies.

329. Particular symptoms alledged to arise from the inflammation when seated in the mediastinum (*Mediastina*, VOGEL,)—or the diaphragm (*Paraphrenitis auctorum*.)—Doubts respecting some of these, founded on dissections.—Occasional change in the seat of the pain, and probably also in the inflammation.

330. PREDISPOSING CAUSES ; a constitutional tendency to the complaint, especially marked by plethora, with a tense and irritable system of blood vessels, particularly of the lungs.—Certain period of life.—Male sex ?—Former attacks of the same disease.—Season of the year.

331. EXCITING CAUSES ; sudden or long continued refrigeration, especially if aided by moisture, and operating on the body when overheated or fatigued ;—the imprudent use of spirituous liquors immediately

after this (*Pleuritis vel Pneumonia vera*);—particular quality of atmosphere sometimes epidemic; (*Febres pleuriticae*)—peculiar quality of certain febrile contagions (*Pn. catarrhalis*,—*morbillosa*,—*typhoidea*, &c.)—metastasis of acute Rheumatism,—of Gout,—Erysipelas? (*P. rheumatica*, *arthritica*, *erysipelatos*? &c.)—inflammatory, sub-inflammatory, or bilious, remitting, and intermitting fevers (*Synocha pleuritica*;—*Pleuritis biliosa*,—*Pl. remittens*);—irritation from worms in the stomach (*Pleuritis vel Pleurodyne verminosa*).

332. DIAGNOSIS.—Marks whereby to distinguish Pneumonia from spasmodic and other painful affections of the chest.—Discrimination of the disease into *simple* or *complicated*,—and into *idiopathic and primary*,—or *symptomatic and secondary*,—as drawn from the predisposing and exciting causes,—the mode of attack and progress of the disease,—the symptoms present.

333. Importance of determining in what *degree* the disease partakes of the *tonic* or *atonic* form, as greatly influencing the treatment (*Pneumonia vera et notha*):—circumstances necessary to do this, drawn from the patient's age,—sex,—previous health, and habit of body,—strength,—assignable causes, (330-1), &c.

334. Different modes in which pneumonic inflammation terminates in health, death, or another disease:—Resolution,—Expectoration,—Adhesion;—Extravasation of blood into the interstitial substance of the lungs,—or profuse effusion of glairy fluid into the air cells and bronchia;—Vomica;—Empyema;—Tubercles;—thickening and ossification of the inflamed membranes and vessels;—Hydrothorax.—Signs of these respectively, as collected from observation and dissection, and illustrated by morbid preparations.

Memoria rather more commonly taking place
in elderly people this very frequently begins
in the form of catarrh in alternate chills
& heats commonly precedes when there is
epidemic catarrh This disease equally
takes on both eyes. Commonly preceding
at that season of 7 years during 2 cold
sharp north easterly winds

Sometimes γ disease will terminate without any expectation

γ disease sometimes terminates fatally, but some portion of γ lung being in a state of complete congestion

It eludes people more commonly after pneumonia rather effusion into γ air cells is γ termination

Empyema sometimes purulent. But it is confined to one particular part of γ chest in contrast distinction to γ true empyema is γ greater number of instances γ patient sinks under hectic. Empyema may be always known by γ patient lying on γ side affected

Tubercles there are more especially met with in persons of sedulous habits

Dr. C. mentions a case of effusion of γ pleura which occurred in this Hospital

Hydrothorax distinguished by a variety of symptoms γ state of γ pulse how far it may be right to puncture γ chest is a matter of doubt

335. The haemorrhage is a disease of active
inflammatory nature
Blood letting our principal means of relief
in young healthy plethoric subject it ought
to be taken away with considerable freedom
keeping useful under a certain state of pulse

Plaster in acute form ought never to be
applied very early or must wait until the
urgent symptoms are subdued
Cathartics here do not produce so much
benefit as in other inflammatory affections
Saline cathartics will be proper

Digitalis a useful & specific remedy

Dilution of Rhus a doubtful remedy from
slight stringency of the acid Sulph. Dilut.

When we are afraid of taking away blood
calomel & opium will be very specific

Expectoration would be difficult to be got
up & mixture of warm water or vinegar &
water will be very useful here

Ammonia a very useful remedy in elderly
people in 2 circumstances being given with
2 Camphor mixture at a later period combin-
ed with 2 Squill At the same time I have
been especially mindful of 2 benefits

Squill Pills & Infusion of Cascarella. These
after given together with considerable benefit

2 Diarrhea a very unfavorable symptom
then he may give 2 Dover's Powder combined
with a small portion of Opium

Digitalis & Calomel a very powerful diuretic

In young persons when there is tendency to
stasis & to the cold especially when in
some individuals we must have recourse to
change of climate

335. TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIC INFLAMMATION IN GENERAL, admits of considerable variety, according to its being—*simple or complicated*,—*original or secondary*,—to the particular seat of the inflammation,—and, still more, its *degree* and *kind*.—The chief indications are—

1. *In the beginning of the disease*, to check the inflammation in its acute state, and while still admitting of a perfect resolution,—By Venæsection,—cupping,—leeches,—blisters;—cathartics:—moderately cool air;—Nitre;—Digitalis;—Infus. Rosæ?—

2. *In the more advanced stage*, to favour the expectoration or other evacuation that may take place, and that is found to give relief,—By Mild diaphoretics, tepid diluents;—Opiates alone, or combined with Calomel and Antimonials;—Inhaler;—gentle Emetics, Squills,—Seneka,—Ammoniacum,—Ammonia.—Bitter Tonics, and moderate stimulants:—And

3. To support the strength under these,—to allay urgent symptoms,—and to guard against those bad consequences, to which there appears any evident tendency.—By light nutritive food,—moderate tonics,—diuretics,—seton, &c.

236. Remarks upon the propriety and extent of these remedies individually, as determined by a consideration of the various circumstances already noticed.

OF CARDITIS, AND PERICARDITIS;

OR ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE HEART AND ITS MEMBRANES.

337. CHARACTER:—Along with several of the symptoms belonging to Pneumonia, there is great faint-

ness, anxiety, and oppressive pain referred to the region of the heart, accompanied with extremely frequent, small, and often irregular pulse, together with violent palpitation, and even syncope, on motion.

338. Acute Carditis of more frequent occurrence than was generally believed; but perhaps oftener a metastatic or misplaced form of Rheumatitis, than a primary disease allied to Pleuritis and Pneumonia.—Instances of the disease illustrated by preparations.

339. Consequences of Carditis;—inflammatory exudation, with effusion of serous fluid into the pericardium,—or adhesion of the pericardium to the heart;—ossifications of the heart and its appendages

340. THE TREATMENT OF CARDITIS should consist of the same means used in the more acute forms of pneumonic inflammation; and these employed with a promptitude, and to an extent, proportioned to the more rapid progress and greater danger of this disease.

OF HEPATITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

341. GENERAL CHARACTER.—Violent and tense, or dull and heavy pain in the right hypochondre, increased on pressure, inspiration, or particular posture; sympathetic pain referred to some remote point of the thorax;—dyspnœa, with sense of stricture or oppression about the præcordia;—sometimes cough, generally dry, and often by paroxysms;—occasionally vomiting, hiccup, and sallow or icteritious countenance:—primary or symptomatic pyrexia.

342. Division into two species—the acute (*H. membranacea*)—and the chronic (*H. parenchymatica*, *vel Hepatalgia apostematosa*), or into the *tonic* and *atonic*

27 Dr. C. has seen syncope occur in 7 or 8 days
of the disease

338 In by far the greater number of instances
Dr. C. has seen it has been connected with
acute rheumatism. The very prominent symptom
is extreme anguish in the region of the heart
when it terminates suddenly fatal it is always
by effusion into the pericardium. When it
terminates in adhesion the patient is for a
considerable length of time invalided.
The patient here must be kept lying on
a ~~low~~ ^{low} inclined plane with sparse diet &
milk & vegetables &c

340 ^{here} We must ~~not~~ depend upon blood letting
liberally but should it not have afforded
relief in a certain time no furthering cautions
in its use

A large blister over the supra iliac sometimes
afford considerable relief. Digitalis also
here in a spray. It is a disease very difficult
of management. Whether it may be said to
be more in females is doubtful. A case of
this sort mentioned.

341 Will be found far more common in this country than is generally supposed to be of sympathetic pain not to be reckoned a pathognomonic symptom

2 Acute Scurvy form of γ complaint does not so frequently occur in this country as in warm climates

3 Terminations of γ acute form are in general resolution when inflammation takes place in a membrane it frequently terminates in adhesion but unfrequently inflammation in a distance of γ organ terminates in suppuration

Abcess thro γ duplication into 2 abscesses have occasionally terminated ^{very} ~~pathologically~~ cases mentioned two that have occurred in this Hospital Abcess into 2 abscesses

in the process takes place in the case
a matter of doubt

344 Diaphanous

" patient generally has stool deficient
of bile in affection of the liver

345 bile is an more exposed to these causes
which predispose to disease also the
see having a stronger bile & less more
active. Diet influences the quantity
of blood formed. Bile only found in
red blooded animals

346 A high range of temperature during
of bilious sections

It is a well known truth as disease
of tropical climates.

Exposure of 2 brain a communicating
canon also occasionally occurring
like the inflammation of 2 liver does
occur epidemically in double

most of common and a very healthy part
of India according to Dr. Lind.

347 When early & acting treated 2 disease
will generally terminate in resolution

If chronic form in scrupulous persons
generally a disease of febrile nature

forms;—these widely different in their respective extremes; but, as being variously blended, best treated of under one general head.—Circumstances under which more especially one or other form takes place:—symptoms distinguishing them, and others serving to denote the particular seat of the inflammation.

343. Progress of the disease according to its degree and kind:—Terminations,—in resolution,—in adhesion,—in suppuration, and abscess opening—externally,—into the ducts,—into the lungs,—into the abdominal cavity:—induration or scirrhus.—Gangrene?—Signs of these terminations respectively,—and their most frequent consequences.

344. DIAGNOSIS. Acute hepatitis often simple, but occasionally joined with pneumonia or gastritis; and sometimes entirely mistaken and unsuccessfully treated for these.—Marks whereby they may be generally distinguished.—Frequently accompanies bilious remittents, and sometimes intermitting and contagious fevers in hot climates.—The chronic form often connected with Dysentery.—Importance of attending to these combinations, as considerably influencing the treatment.

345. PREDISPOSING CAUSES; — Male sex;—adult period;—certain constitutional tendency, marked by excess or irregularity in the hepatic secretion, and often connected with plethoric habit, tense irritable fibre, and passionate temper:—stopping customary discharges, especially the hæmorrhoidal.

346. EXCITING CAUSES;—occasionally all those that induce general inflammatory pyrexia, as—sudden vicissitude of temperature,—cold drink,—violent bodily labour or exercise;—but more especially excess in spirituous liquors, and continued great heat of climate or

season.—Hepatitis particularly frequent on the Coromandel Coast.

347. **PROGNOSIS.**—This generally favourable in the *acute* form, if the disease be early seen and properly treated. But in the *chronic* form, its progress in disorganizing the Liver is so insidious, and so often connected with Scrophula, Cachexy, or habits of intemperance, as to render the Prognosis very difficult, and often unfavourable.

348. **THE TREATMENT OF HEPATITIS** necessarily very different, accordingly as the disease is *acute*, or *chronic*,—*simple*, or *complicated*.—*In the acute form*, bloodletting general and topical,—blisters—cathartics,—and other antiphlogistic means—must be had recourse to in proportion to the violence of the inflammatory symptoms, the previous health and vigour of the patient, and the nature of the exciting causes.—Why venæsection less, and local bloodletting, with purging, more useful here, than in pneumonic inflammation.—Why Calomel more efficacious than any other cathartic;—with directions for its management.—In the advanced stage of the *acute*, and almost universally in the *chronic* Hepatitis, Mercury carried to gentle ptyalism, the most effectual remedy:—inquiry into its *modus operandi*; and curious observation respecting it in latent hepatic abscess.—Other remedies occasionally useful, especially in the *atonic* form;—mild diaphoretics,—tepid bath,—fomentations,—diuretics,—bitters,—alkalies,—Cicuta:—issues,—setons;—sea voyage:—Nitric Acid?—Extr. Taraxaci? &c.

349. Liver an organ of complicated and peculiar structure, and subject to as great a variety of diseases as any other organ of the human body. Remarks upon

of Tropical blood letting our γ relief of
liver by cupping pleases a thing of great
importance particularly when had recourse to
after general blood letting
emetics are very ^{much} ~~good~~ ^{useful} of Sublimis
Hydrarg. If every ~~thing~~ ^{part} bears being given
in warm climates Calomel more efficacious
than any other cathartic operating more
immediately upon γ liver They recommend
Calomel alone to be relied on D. b. has
given it to γ extent of the grains followed
by infusion of Senna with he thinks a
similar effect

In chronic hepatitis it is necessary to be on
our guard Mercury sulphur to have a
specific effect on γ liver D. b. believes
its good effect to be owing to its exciting
secretions & motion generally being affected
After inflammation is subdued we must
have recourse to Blisters

Diaphoretic a small quantity of Mercury
combined with Antimony or Ipecacuanha
it makes very useful remedies aiding γ
liver. Effect may be given in γ form
of γ effluvia misture having a very
beneficial effect on γ stomach
An bagel in warm climates has been found

of essential mucus

Nitric acid a very useful remedy in the
chronic form of hepatitis

Ext. Tereb. a mild tonic bitter

Turfes. Hem clades generally not confined to
alms

As to abscesses in the liver sometimes we find them of a truly scrophulous character

380 (a) Taking away blood locally & generally
If quantity of bile supposed to be secreted in 24
hours in a healthy subject is about six ounces

382 Symptoms taking place in Hepatitis

several of these :—1st, Inflammation of the investing membrane, followed by adhesion to neighbouring parts. —2d, Inflammation of the substance of the Liver, often ending in partial obstruction, and occasionally in abscess. 3d, Mucous obstruction of the ducts.—4th, Granulated Liver, soft and hard.—5th, Tuberculated.—6th, Flaccid and macerated.—7th, Ecchymosed.—8th, Aneurismal. —9th, Calculous concretions.—10th, Hydatids.—11th, Hæmatoid Fungus, or Medullary Sarcoma.

350. Functional disorder independently of diseased structure, e. gr.—(a.) Erethism, and *Polycholia* or redundancy of Bile ;—(b.) Torpor, and *Acholia*, or deficiency of Bile ;—(c.) Secretion of morbid Bile, either from particular disordered *action* of the Liver, or from certain conditions of the blood and general system ;—*Cacocholia*.

OF GASTRITIS,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

351. CHARACTER ;—Acute and continued pain in the region of the stomach, increased by external pressure, or by swallowing any thing that irritates by its bulk, quality, or temperature ;—frequent retching, and occasionally hiccup :—pyrexia, with extremely quick, small, and hard pulse ;—great anxiety and prostration of strength. *Bowel constipated.*

352. Idiopathic Gastritis rare ; but many of its symptoms occasionally attend inflammation of the liver, intestines, or kidney ;—and also various fevers, especially Bilious Remittents, Yellow Fever, &c.

353. Division of gastritis into two species, viz.—(a) the *phlegmonous*, and—(b) *erythematic*.

354. PREDISPOSING CAUSES not clearly ascertained.

355. EXCITING CAUSES ;—drinking very cold liquors when the body is greatly heated ;—large doses of Nitre ;—overdistension with highly stimulant or indigestible food ;—particular determination under general fever :—Metastasis of gouty, rheumatic, erysipelatous, or pemphigose ? inflammation ;—checking certain chronic eruptions ;—swallowing articles which act mechanically, chemically, or specifically, by wounding, corroding, or otherwise inflaming the coats of the stomach.—Remarks on the mode in which these causes respectively operate.

356. Progress, and terminations of the disease ;—with the appearances on dissection : consequences which occasionally result from it, when caused by certain poisons.

357. THE TREATMENT of gastritis will necessarily vary according to the exciting cause, and the degree of the disease, and to its being *simple* or *complicated*.—The chief indications are—1. To lessen the inflammation by—venæsection,—cupping,—leeches,—fomentations, and blisters,—opiates by glyster, or externally ;—2. To recall any external inflammation or cutaneous complaint, the disappearance of which had preceded the affection of the stomach.—By hot-bath, fomentations, blisters, &c.—3. Where offending matters swallowed are still present,—to evacuate, correct, dilute, or inviscate them ;—and afterwards guard against their future consequences. Individual remedies especially calculated to answer these purposes, according to nature of hurtful cause, e. gr. whether *mechanical*, as powdered glass, &c.—*chemical*, as corrosive Acids or Alkalies,—Arsenic,—Copper,—

Hardly a disease that may be said, ^{to be} necessarily to take place in the constitution than rather.

355 The disease will be occasionally produced by external causes, as exposure to wet cold. A large quantity of bile taken into the stomach has been known to produce instant death. We find gastritis occasionally taking place in typhoid fevers and in fevers of other character. Chronic emptions are frequently connected with irritation of the stomach.

356 The prognosis in this disease may always be considered extremely doubtful. Sometimes we find hæmorrhages connected with inflammation ^{or ulceration} that has taken place in the stomach. Dr. C. mentions a case of ulcers found post mortem a very different appearance.

Dr. C. doubts her for external application
of cold will be proper
difficult to recommend any thing to be taken
internally but Dr. C. would recommend small
quantities of ice or water cooled down to the
temperature of ice to be taken which will
generally have a grateful & beneficial effect.
Spirts injected in the form of glysters will
be frequently alloy of imitation

Hot Baths a very powerful remedy under
these circumstances
Glysters very powerful also

358 Not so frequent as inflammation of
of liver Dr. C. has occasionally seen
considerable distention of the urinary organs
under inflammation of the spleen

359 Very common in attacks of remitting &
intermitting fever forming a focus on the
left superficially & terminating at common
enlargement is unusual

360 Not a clear form as most is when
of lancet & superficial & deep

According to report

Indian physicians have punctured & enlarged
spleen in India Dr. C. doubts this thinking
by puncturing they merely were decomposing
a region of the organ It is undoubtedly an
operation that would prove fatal

Is chronic inflammation of the spleen
smaller than of the liver both the
added & removed as for the state of the liver
Dr. C. thinks the spleen an organ of great
importance in the animal economy

361 Great variety of diseases to which the kidney is subject

Dr. Harris met with a kidney weighing forty pounds

364 In some subjects the kidney seems loosely attached to the lining & application of a broad band round the abdomen would be needed

the formation of calculi matter Dr. C. Elliot to be the most ^{common} exciting cause of nephritis

Oxymurias Hydr. &c.—or *specific*, as certain acrid or narcotic vegetable matters.

OF SPLENITIS.

358. Idiopathic acute inflammation of the Spleen an extremely rare complaint:—probable cause of this.—Symptoms characterizing it where it does take place;—Pyrexia; pain in the seat of the spleen, increased by pressure, and accompanied with tension, and heat of the part; without any signs of Nephritis.

359. Simple Congestion,—or Chronic inflammation and enlargement of the spleen, occasionally with abscess, a common attendant upon, or consequence of, Intermitting and Remitting Fevers.

360. The treatment of Splenitis, whether acute or chronic, nearly that directed in the corresponding states of hepatic inflammation.—Curious operation said to be practised by the native physicians of India in cases of enlarged Spleen.

OF NEPHRITIS, AND CYSTITIS,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, AND OF THE BLADDER.

361. Acute Nephritis and Cystitis of rare occurrence as spontaneous diseases; being usually the consequence either of irritation from certain foreign matters passing through the kidneys and bladder, or of calculous matter formed in them.—Chronic inflammation and ulceration, however, or thickening and mucous or puriform discharge of these organs, occasionally idiopathic; but still oftener symptomatic of gout, gravel, or stone.

362. SYMPTOMS of NEPHRITIS;—Pain in the

region of the kidney, often extending along the Ureter, and causing numbness of the thigh, with retraction and pain of the testicle on the same side:—frequent calls to pass off urine, which is sometimes rather pale at first, but oftener very red and scanty; and occasionally altogether suppressed (*Ischuria renalis*);—retching;—preceding or accompanying pyrexia.

363. PREDISPOSING CAUSE,—Constitutional irritability of the kidneys, generally connected with gouty or calculous habit.

364. EXCITING CAUSES;—Mechanical injury from blows,—falls,—strains,—long continued and violent exercise in travelling;—cold, especially with moisture, applied to the loins and belly;—certain stimulating matters swallowed, and acting specifically upon the urinary passages, as Cantharides, Turpentine, &c.—metastasis of gouty inflammation;—the lithopoietic process,—or the calculous matter when formed, acting by its bulk or figure.

365. DIAGNOSIS;—Symptoms distinguishing Nephritis from rheumatism,—from colic,—from enteritis,—and hepatitis.

366. TREATMENT;—Venæsection,—cupping;—leeches;—mild cathartics;—glysters;—warm bath,—fomentations;—antimonial diaphoretics;—Opiates;—^{useful from y. water they contain} mucilaginous diluents;—super carbonated Soda Water? —If from Gouty metastasis, then means directed to re-excite the original inflammation. SEE GOUT.—If from Calculus, the means specified under that head.

367. SYMPTOMS OF CYSTITIS.—Pyrexia followed or accompanied by pain and tension in the region of the bladder, increased by external pressure;—frequent and painful discharge of urine, or suppression of it;—tenesmus.

5. However, I am not found to accompany
the condition in also do not find in this disease
any affection of the teeth.

Sometimes it is very difficult to distinguish
from colic in very sometimes to all to
distinguish by pulse.

In general in dentures of patient has been
been about 2 months sick, then do
not always come ^{to} at first.

In dentures we have not always sickness in
2 first instances.

366 Treatment that of Phlegmonia

I have given me the tooth cataplasms to 2 per
cent for the tooth.

367 The pain is generally hard & full
Symptoms will vary according to extent of the
bladder inflamed
a continued urging to go to stool

368 Inflammation of the bladder has been
brought on in consequence of exposure to cold

Sometimes this disease will follow prostaticitis
sometimes it is the consequence of extension
of general inflammation

of blood taking by leeches & cupping & large
injections will also be very useful here

In chronic diseases of the bladder accompanied
with inflammation & suppurations & haemorrhages
one useful remedy a remedy Dr. C. has
found to be superior to all others is γ ben.
Acid. mixed with a mineral alkali

In many chronic affections γ may be a very
valuable & valuable remedy

368. Predisposing and Exciting Causes,—in general those enumerated (363-4);—likewise injury during labour;—extension of gonorrhœal inflammation.

369. Irritation and gleeing of bladder (*Cystirrhœa mucosa, vel Catarrhus Vesicæ*), sometimes occurs in delicate women, especially after lying in;—and chronic inflammation, with thickening of the coats, and puriform or purulent discharge by urine (*Cystalgia purulenta*) not uncommon in elderly persons, especially men.—Symptoms distinguishing *idiopathic* Cystitis from the symptomatic affection attending enlarged prostate,—scirrhus of the uterus or rectum,—or stone in the bladder.

370. TREATMENT OF CYSTITIS nearly the same as directed in Nephritis.—Some remarks on Cystirrhœa,—thickening and ulceration of the bladder, and other complaints mentioned in par. 369.

371. Acute Inflammation of the Uterus (*Hysteritis, vel Metritis*),—almost peculiar to women after lying-in: as being intimately connected with the circumstances of pregnancy and parturition,—referred to the course of lectures expressly upon that subject.

OF ENTERITIS,

OR ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

372. CHARACTER,—Severe, fixed, and depressing pain, with sense of heat, in the abdomen, more especially round the umbilicus,—increased on pressure,—preceded or accompanied by pyrexia, and generally by obstinate costiveness,—and followed by vomiting, and tympanitic distension.

373. Division of enteritis into two species, viz. the Phlegmonous and Erythematic.

374. State of pulse,—heat,—tongue,—urine, &c. in the progressive stages of the disease, according to its particular species (373).

375. DIAGNOSIS.—How to be distinguished from Colic,—and from inflammation of the other abdominal viscera.

376. Modes in which it terminates—resolution,—puriform effusion,—gangrene :—proportional frequency of these terminations according to the nature and degree of the exciting cause, and the form the disease assumes (373) :—Symptoms accompanying those terminations respectively.

377. PREDISPOSING CAUSES ;—Certain period of life ;—full living ;—plethora ;—habits of indolence ;—inactive state of liver ;—constitutional irritability of the intestines.

378. EXCITING CAUSES ;—A. Cold suddenly or long applied :—B. Substances irritating the intestines—(a) by their bulk, shape, or indigestibility, e. gr. hard kernels, seeds, or stones of fruit,—pieces of metal,—calculous concretions,—scybala ;—or—(b) by their chemical or specific acrimony, as concentrated acids or alkalis, —various metallic preparations, —drastic purgatives, —high seasoned food in large quantity :—C. Worms :—D. Spasm producing stricture or intro-susception :—E. Strangulation of the intestine from hernia :—F. Retrocession of gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, or chronic eruptions :—G. Suppression of customary evacuations, as from piles, old ulcers, issues, &c. —Remarks on these several causes, and on the form of intestinal inflammation to which more especially each gives rise.

2. Phlegmonous enteritis, & symptoms are much
more severe than in 1. & symptoms are
symptoms depend much on part of intestine
involved

2. Dry, traumatic inflammation of colon, serous
coat & all
intestine coated with white fur & vessels
instead of being congested are seen

This is common & is found extensive & persistent
is similar to Sack's other description of
the chronic tenipen & makes of little
importance

3. 75. P. colic pairs may be distinguished
by their being in pain on surface of intestine
but without relief. In stercoraria & purgation
of abdomen become considerably retracted
the ^{white} ~~phlegmonous~~ ^{from} ~~the~~ ~~distended~~ ~~with~~ ~~intestine~~
is & state of ~~the~~ ~~colon~~ Inflammation of
in intestine & mesenteries both to be
confounded with Sack's treatment in 2
commenced with the same

gripes generally indicated by ^{of low} ~~low~~ sudden
aspiration, quickness & softness of γ pulse
with irregularity

377 Connected with some peculiarity of
constitution ~~also~~ than of nervous
temperament it attacks more at γ adult
& middle period of life than at any other

378 Loss of intestines produced by eating
a large quantity of filberts can also of a
kind also had entirely produced by eating a
large quantity of black cherries with γ tone
 γ labor can terminated totally before γ
expiration of twelve hours

very doubtful whether the exhibition of mercury
to produce inter-reception more than any
other purgative

Infestation much often a thickening
of mucous membrane than of peritoneum after
retrocession of inflammation

Treatment very simple Blood letting
must be carried to that extent so as to reduce
all urgent symptoms you will not be surprised
and you may reduce symptoms by first
blood letting in a full & plethoric habit
indication is very clear

In very delicate subjects in first instance
we must take away blood generally
afterwards depending upon the cutting place
&c. Digitalis in first instance is

not to be depended upon being only a remedy
of secondary importance indeed &c.

Exhibition of purgatives ought to be
delayed until the new-born symptoms
subsided Dr. C. has never seen them
arise in first instance

Exposition may
be always useful acting as it were as a
fermentation to the last In that kind
of cases a form of peritonitis purgative
with the blood especially useful

When we have any doubtful question in γ bones
we must endeavor as far as we can to
remove them.

2nd If erythematous Eruptions are very frequently
found it is an opinion of a more chronic
character.

3rd I am connected with the treatment
of Erythema. Erythema has been found
useful in γ the form of Eruptions it has been
found of any service.

Quicksilver if you have γ the Eruptions
form of Eruptions or in fact any other form
this ought not to be exhibited from γ the fact
which it occasions by its local
mechanical distress it holds out no
advantage.

A remedy sometimes found useful in eczema
is dressing cold water upon γ the legs but
in Eruptions it ought not to be had recourse
being likely to be productive of mischief.

Suppositories sometimes found very useful.

3rd Great capacity of lungations in Puerperal
Fever not decided whether or no it is
contagious. It is generally found to be an
Epidemic. H. T. J. Smith. would be
impossible to continue after this.

379. TREATMENT.—The indications are—1st, To lessen or check the inflammatory state by Venæsection—by Leeches and Blisters to the abdomen,—by Digitalis? —2dly, to allay pain, vomiting and spasm, and to produce a determination to the surface of the body, as well as eventually to reverse any hurtful metastasis that had taken place—(F. 378)—by the warm bath and fomentations,—by rubefacients,—by Opium, either alone, or joined with Calomel, or certain other forms of Mercury, and occasionally with mild diaphoretics;—thereby preparing for—3dly, Rendering the intestinal canal capable of being safely and effectually cleared by suitable cathartics.—4thly, Where the exciting cause consisted of hurtful ingesta, or other matters lodged in the intestines, and still continue to act,—to remove or abate their irritation,—by expelling, correcting, diluting, or inviscating them.

380. Observations on the individual means best adapted to fulfil these indications; and the extent in which they are respectively to be employed, &c. Management necessary during the convalescent state, to secure a perfect recovery;—and afterwards to guard against a future recurrence of the disorder.

381. Remarks on certain remedies proposed in Enteritis;—Tobacco glyster;—Quicksilver;—Mechanical distension of the intestines by injections, &c.

382. PERITONITIS—Similar in its leading characters to Enteritis—requires almost the same treatment—often occurs in Fever—particularly in Puerperal Fever, of which it seems to constitute a part—*Mesenteritis* and *Omentitis* rarely met with as distinct diseases.

OF RHEUMATISM.

383. A denomination of disease including affections

which, though connected with, and often changing into each other, yet differ considerably both in their respective assemblage of symptoms, and method of cure.

384. Imperfectly described by Hippocrates, &c. under the ambiguous term of *αρθριτις*:—first accurately discriminated by Ballonius, and by him called *Rheumatismus*;—original meaning of the name.—Humoral doctrine.

385. Most commonly distinguished into *acute*—and *chronic*:—often denominated also from the part affected, as *Odontalgia*,—*Pleurodyne*,—*Lumbago*,—*Ischias*,—Insufficiency of these distinctions shewn.—Another proposed, accordingly as the inflammation is—(a) *tonic*,—(b) *atonic*, or—(c) altogether absent;—(a) **RHEUMATITIS** (acute rheumatism of authors)—(b) **RHEUMATAGRA** (acuto-chronic rheumatism,—Scorbutic rheumatism of Sydenham?—Rheumatic Gout)—(c) **RHEUMATALGIA** (chronic rheumatism of authors,—*Arthrodynia*. Cull.)

386. **CHARACTER OF RHEUMATITIS** — Obtuse tensive pain, swelling, and redness,—attacking the larger joints more especially,—immediately preceded or speedily followed by Synocha fever (176),—generally accompanied by profuse partial sweats,—and often shifting its situation, with fresh exacerbations of fever:—lasting from two to several weeks, and then either going off entirely without desquamation, or changing to

387. **RHEUMATAGRA**;—in which the joints last occupied by Rheumatitis, especially the ancles, knees, wrists, and elbows, remain swelled, stiff, and painful, sometimes with **Œdema**, for many weeks, or even months;—the pain generally aggravated at night, or by

304 *Sydnam* of first author who has given us
a complete account of *Chloranthus*.

305 *Very often* of small plants as attached
also of *descent* from its *retrostatic* character
sometimes *very* *characteristic*

40 As I find in I heart. Post or during
quarter

Then causes producing inflammatory action
in I system remarkably I can in attacks
of intermittens fever it has been attributed
to I use of I Book by some authors

As to Syphilitic taint it is more frequently
observed in persons of syphilitic descent than

311 I seldom find that acute rheumatism
when it attacks I small joints is confined
to them rheumatism also occurs generally
at a much earlier period of life I find
seldom attacks I female sex till after I
cessation of I menses and is in them a very
rare disease in poor persons gout is a
disease that very seldom attacks

Arterially tendency to gout the occasional
find I gout brought on by I some exciting cause
as inflammation as long exposure to cold
we find I progress of I disease different
I termination of I two complaints is also
different

391 In general 2 rheumatic pains are men-
fixed to 2 joints extending in 2 course of
2 weeks. 2 syphilitic pains extending
along 2 course of 2 cylindrical bones
and being very often followed by nodes

392 Metastasis to 2 heart Pericardium mor-
bificat 2 most frequent cause of this
complaint sometimes it is 2 cause of
2 enteritis gastritis &c In this disease there
is very strong tendency to fresh attacks of
2 complaint it often changes its character
becoming rheumatism

external heat,—but attended with little or no pyrexia,—and not followed by any chalky concretions.

388. RHEUMATALGIA. Often after rheumatitis or rheumatagra, but frequently also without any previous inflammation or swelling, certain joints or muscles become affected with pain and stiffness, felt especially on motion,—often accompanied by spontaneous coldness and even paralytic torpor,—relieved by external warmth,—and much influenced by atmospheric changes.

389. PREDISPOSING CAUSES OF RHEUMATITIS AND RHEUMATAGRA, (386-7)—Irritable and plethoric, or sanguineous habit;—vigorous period of life;—sex?—indolence,—changeable climate and season;—(b) preceding attacks;—scorbutic (?) habit;—mercurial irritability.

390. EXCITING CAUSES;—Cold suddenly applied, especially when the body is overheated or fatigued;—certain unknown changes of atmosphere;—general febrile commotion however produced.—Syphilitic taint?

391. DIAGNOSIS, sometimes difficult between Rheumatism and Gout, not only from their general resemblance, but from their being frequently combined:—circumstances commonly distinguishing them,—in the patient's age,—sex,—condition and mode of life,—hereditary tendency,—exciting cause,—mode of attack,—symptoms during the progress—and termination of the complaint—Rheumatic pains, how distinguished from syphilitic ones. (a)

392. PROGNOSIS IN RHEUMATITIS—in general favourable as to life; but sometimes metastasis suddenly takes place to the brain, &c.—Tendency to relapse.—Symptoms denoting a favourable termination.

393. TREATMENT OF RHEUMATITIS;—Venæ-

section ; caution against the Boerhaavian notion respecting it. — Leeches. — Blisters ? — Purging, — different modes of proper, according to the period of the complaint, &c. Diluents—Sudorifics ?—rules for their management.—Nitre—Digitalis.

394. PROGNOSIS IN RHEUMATAGRA.—This disease not immediately dangerous ; but generally obstinate as well as painful, especially in scrophulous and cachectic habits, and when combined with syphilitic taint ; sometimes ends in a state of the joints very analogous to white swelling.

395. TREATMENT OF RHEUMATAGRA ;—Mild diaphoretics ;—tepid bath ;—local bleeding ;—blisters ;—tonic bitters, as Cinchona, —Mist. Myrrhæ cum Ferro, &c. ;—diffusive stimulants,—*Dec. Dulcamaræ* ? —*Mercury*,—*Pil. Hydrarg. Submuriat. comp.*—Sudatorium ;—Douche ;—Electricity ? or Galvanic aura.—Salt brine.—Vegetable, and Milk or Whey diet.—Sarsaparilla.

396. PROGNOSIS IN RHEUMATALGIA. In general more easy of cure than Rheumatagra, except in elderly persons, and when it takes the form of Ischias.

397. TREATMENT OF RHEUMATALGIA ;—Diffusively Stimulant diaphoretics, e. gr. Guaiacum, —Ammonia ;—Sem. Sinapeos,—Infus. Raph. rust.—*Dec. Mezerei* ;—*Rhododendron Chrysanthemum* ; —Slow Mercurial process.—Sulphur ;—Ol. Terebinth. and—Ol. Jecoris Aselli, &c.—*External remedies* :—Tepid and vapour bath ;—various epispastic, rubefacient,—and stimulant plasters, liniments, and embrocations ; Cabbage leaves.—Friction, Champooing ; —Electricity,—Galvanic aura :—actual cautery,—Moxa.

398. Observations on the most effectual means of

Word to King here cannot be the best remedy
other information as specific remedy
early in the course in young inflammatory
colitis. Purging is an effective remedy in
beginning bleeding when there is any tendency
to attack of chest must not be omitted
~~colitis~~ 3j. sin 3p every six hours
then with Dr. C. lately a very remedy and he
has found it to answer. After having chosen
the bowels & relieved the pain the bowels may
almost invariably be had recourse to with
very great effect.

Indigestion of Antimonial Powder in the
Stomach with the Digestion. Accord
with the Digestion.

Salmon. Hydrag. combined with the Stomach
& given just at night will produce
considerable mitigation of symptoms followed
next morning should circumstances admit
with a saline purgation. When inflammatory
symptoms are reduced Bark may then be
had recourse to.

395 This will end on a diet of 2 loaves
generally but some kind being followed
by application of pulvis, for some days,
will generally relieve & enlargement of
joints

If most useful diaphoretic is Dover's Powder
given with 2 Leases. 4 times a day. But the remedies
often more useful
in chronic colds habits combined with
some of 2 stimulant diaphoretic, a more
useful remedy. Guaiacum in substance
with Dover's Powder Dr. has found
more useful

In chronic Dr. has experience of.
Mercury frequently in 2 chronic form is
often more useful as 2 Phlegm. & the
Disease. has up.

Douches has been more useful

will often very useful when 2 parts have
become enlarged

A light diet best suited to 2 health of
these patients as a vegetable diet

the complaint he may immediately
begin with ~~diarrhoea~~^{diarrhoea} combined with
illness. Ipecac of from the dose
of 2 Low. Pharm. a very low dose.

Ipecac is more particularly in that form
connected with syphilitic taint

The introduction of mercury, only sometimes
very useful

As Ipecac is a very general medicine &
powerful stimulant Dr. C. has given from
3rd to 3j. three times a day observing its
effects on the urinary organs

Mercuric recommended by Dr. Bailey

before bath a remedy more to be relied upon
than simply pouring of this water
in the bath. Ipecac has been found very
useful

The off most powerful medicine is that of
nitric acid

Electricity & Galvanism more often very
effective in this complaint

egg. During the colder months they should wear
flannel next to skin in the warmer months
discharging it for calico.

Cold Bath makes them much less susceptible
of the return of complaint in the beginning
we must be cautious about it. It does however
be moderate avoiding boxing air &c.

461 This disease is found more particularly
to prevail at the latter part of the winter
and the spring of the year.

guarding against rheumatic affections, by proper clothing,—exercise, —friction,—cold bath, &c.

OF THE GOUT.

399. GOUT, a general term, including, like Rheumatism, a number of morbid affections differing greatly both in their symptoms and seat, but all arising from the same primary cause.—The *αρθριτις* of the ancients;—the *Podagra* of Boerhaave and Cullen:—*Fr. La Goutte*—origin and meaning of these names.

400. Sometimes denominated from the part it affects, as *podagra*,—*gonagra*,—*chiragra*,—&c.;—but the division into *regular* and *irregular*, or rather into *tonic* and *atonic*, the only one practically useful.

401. CHARACTER OF TONIC OR REGULAR GOUT;—Pain, swelling, and bright redness, suddenly affecting the joints of the feet or hands, and especially the ball of the great toe,—generally preceded by some unusual affection of the stomach;—followed by symptomatic synocha,—and going off by gentle universal perspiration, with sediment in the urine, and itching and desquamation of the part.

402. RETROCEDENT GOUT.—Sometimes the pain, swelling, and redness which had begun in the extremities, suddenly go off, and colic, delirium, &c. take place.—This more especially the case, where the regular course of the paroxysm is improperly checked, or where slight and fugitive pain, &c. with dyspepsia, and various anomalous symptoms, mark the *atonic* form of the disease.

403. MISPLACED GOUT.—At other times, instead of the extremities, the stomach, brain, lungs, intestines, kidneys, or bladder, become affected with disturbance

of function, which immediately gives way upon the inflammation appearing in the extremities.

404. PREDISPOSING CAUSES ;—Original constitution, often hereditary ;—middle and advanced age ?—virility ;—full living, —neglect of exercise ;—weakness of stomach ;—fermented liquors of the acescent kind ;—the application of lead.

405. EXCITING CAUSES :—Occasional excess in wine or spirits ;—sudden vicissitude of temperature, from variable climate, season, or exposure ;—sprains or other injuries ;—Passions of the mind, —anxiety, —intense application to study or business ;—excess in venery, &c.

406. DIAGNOSIS.—Marks generally distinguishing Gout from Rheumatism (391) ;—the two sometimes combined. The symptoms of *atonic* gout extremely numerous and proteiform, —often appearing as dyspepsia, hysteria, hypochondriasis, asthma, palpitation, syncope, vertigo, apoplexy, paralysis, &c. &c. according to the original or acquired tendency to those diseases ;—and thereby making the discrimination between it and several other disorders, occasionally very difficult.

407. Consideration of the question whether Gout primarily a disease of the *solids* or of the *fluids*, —with an account of the subordinate theories.—Arguments for a *morbific matter*, —others for the nervous pathology ;—Dr. Curry's opinion respecting the nature of gouty inflammation, being analogous to phosphoric combustion.

408. Discussion, whether regular fits of Gout remove or prevent *other complaints*, or rather, *other* and *anomalous forms of the same disease* :—arguments in the affirmative ; strictures on the opinion of Dr. Heberden.

409. PROGNOSIS, twofold, viz. 1st, as respects hazard to life ; 2dly, as regards permanent cure ;—To

44 In those who are in the habit of constant
Exercise this is a disease that seldom takes place
Spirit Drinkers are more frequently the subject of
gout as in those who drink wine

405 Long exposure to cold
+ more particularly sudden fits of anger
sudden change of diet from a full diet to
a spare diet

406 In persons the subject of atonic gout
Stomach is the part principally deranged

407 In persons who are the subject of gout
there is generally a considerable increase of
lactic acid Persons sometimes have
an attack of gout which can act alone
The medium of the nervous system as
then thought on by various physicians
of mind

It is generally considered gout to consist of
a vitiated state of the blood with a variety
of other opinions If evidence of an acid
is decidedly found

409 The most difficult part of the treatment
of gout is that of regulating the diet of your
patient. In young persons we have a
much greater probability of cure in the summer
when the disease occurs in elderly persons
it will be ^{more} likely to have a permanent tendency
hence the prognosis more doubtful

410 In some instances the disease may be cut
short by blood letting in young persons or
a first attack occurring from intemperance
with a local application
In elderly subjects however violent it may
be we must be very cautious how far we
venture upon ^{even} local blood letting.

both authorities men, particularly 2
whom one will be found useful in 2
young & strong subject In 2 older subject
Plaster 3. 3. Feb. Jan. 3. 3. Applied
in a 1/2 of proof spirit of which the
latter seems to be very to other occasions
This is a very useful remedy & was first
recommended by Boerhaave

a remedy very lately introduced from accu-
-mulated by Hippocrates 2 application of
cold water in young & strong subjects but
and without some hazard in 2 older subject
it has produced death by getting too in place
D^r C. doubts its efficacy, it was ~~2~~ 2
times used should be first cleared

2 opposite plan has been in some instances
has found useful application of cold
will will be found very often a useful remedy
as also 2 application of warm water
producing perspiration when 2 part
of keeping it up with Plaster or with
cannisters produce 2 same effect
spontaneous

Stomachic indicated perhaps perhaps
 & most powerful in help.

Hot Pediluvium very useful when there is
 metastasis of gut.

³ Regularity in Osseous & help of gut consequent
 in 2 cases of this disease
 Cold Bath must be continued upon continuing by
 Friction is a very powerful remedy in restoring
 parts to their due functions

be drawn from the circumstances of constitution,—habit of body,—age,—condition and mode of life,—particular form of the disease,—its duration and effects,—its metastatic tendency, &c.

410. THE TREATMENT of Gout necessarily various, accordingly as the disease is—*tonic* or *atonic*,—retrocedent,—misplaced,—hereditary or acquired;—but chiefly resolved into that required *during the fit*,—and that proper *during the interval*.—The principal indications are, 1st—

411. IN THE PAROXYSM,—to moderate the violence of the inflammatory symptoms,—and conduct the disease with safety to its natural termination;—By Venæsection?—Emetics?—brisk cathartics?—gentle laxatives, diluents, and mild diaphoretics:—regulation of temperature;—application of cold water,—the circumstances and management necessary to render it safe; and cases of its fatal effects related.—Remarks on the opposite plan of—vapour bath,—oiled silk,—fleecy hosiery, &c.—External applications,—Soap plaster or Cerate,—Native Oil of Camphor, &c.—Opiates;—tonics.

412. 2dly, WHEN RETROCEDENT OR MISPLACED, to recal it to its proper seat in the extremities;—By local evacuations from the affected parts;—blisters, and rubefacients to the extremities;—Opiates, and diffusive stimulants, as Vol. alkali—Camphor,—Musk,—Wine,—Spirits, &c. very hot Pediluvium alone, or with oxygenated Muriatic Acid.—Liniment with Phosphorus?—Doubts respecting the propriety of some of these in certain cases of retrocedent gout, and success of an opposite plan illustrated by cases.

413. 3dly, IN THE INTERVAL, to remove the effects

it has produced, and obviate its recurrence,—by diet and regimen adapted to the form of the complaint and circumstances of the person.—By very moderate use of, or entire abstinence from—fermented and spiritous liquors,—animal food,—excessive study,—and sexual pleasures:—Regularity in exercise and sleep;—friction;—Cold bath;—employment of bitters, and other tonic medicines;—antacids—warm laxatives.

414. Account of the chemical composition of chalk-stones, and the methods that have been proposed for their removal. *Anticips penetrating Lichens*

by constant solution of muriatic Acid
415. Remarks on particular remedies, and modes of treatment:—Guaiacum;—Semen Sinapeos;—Ginger;—Cajeput Oil;—Sulphur;—Bath and Buxton water;—Cicuta;—Dulcamara;—Le Fevre's specific;—the Portland Powder;—the bad consequences observed to follow this powder, accounted for.—Buzaglio's method; +
—Vinum Colchici.—Eau Medicinale de Husson. *are*

supplied by many to the same

CATARRH.

416. Derivation, and meaning of the term.—SYN. *Destillatio* of Celsus.—*Anglicè*—A Defluxion,—A Cold.

417. DEFINITION;—Inflammatory state of the mucous membrane lining the nose, fauces, trachea, and bronchia, with pyrexia; often epidemic, and sometimes contagious.

418. SYMPTOMS;—Fulness of the Schniederian membrane, with subsequent increase of secretion,—progressively extending to the fauces, trachea, and lungs, and causing a sense of rawness and soreness of these parts, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration:

Quia cum ita & tunc form of & complaint
very useful remedy.

Quia may be used as an antacid of diet
& Tincture may be considered more useful
generally than & A. Caput.

Annotate enters & list form of giving
Salt.

Quia useful as an anodyne under many
circumstances more useful than opium
de Floris specific generally supposed to
consist of Sulfate of Lime

Then persons who had taken & Perforated Pericardium
commonly died suddenly & apoplectic

Persons laboring under gout to take very
the disease this was very soon abandoned

For medicinal most to be looked upon as a
doubtful & dangerous remedy. Before giving
& Sir. Colchic. & Prime oil most to be
avoided. Then appears no doubt of their
similarity to each other.

417 These expectations should be kept scarcely
again any medical attention

Dr. Budin trusts will worthy of himself
his decision into melancholy, with Schenck
Dr. O. should then say of it, he said to
have been cured have been of this nature

418 The nature of weather in this country
perhaps greater than in almost any other
situation

Dr. Budin said to himself generally by a
locality direction of wind & Dr. Budin then
is compared to him that contagion will
spread & disease which is more probably more
to some communicable state of atmosphere

Dr. Budin's prevention of epidemic is within
has been known to have it from children
old people ~~often~~ ^{an} ~~often~~ ^{likely to be given} than others
It is better it is generally attended with
great danger

420 If action state says this is because very
soon

421. In opening of this complaint we
have recourse to general topical bleed-
ing saline purgatives antispasmodic
emphatic but the main remedy common
is the *sedilium*. Bleeding will
be found very useful after inflammatory
action has been subdued. Small quantities
combined with diaphoretic. Quills are
a most useful form of expectorant.
But is very useful when we have to treat
a violent affection of the substance of the
lungs. It is more especially useful
when inflammation is extending along
the trachea & bronchia.

422. In cases of very strong & full
habit it is absolutely necessary to have recourse
to blood letting but in a contrary habit we
must be equally cautious. It may be necessary
to have recourse to tonics & stimulents ^{early} ~~early~~

—Stiffness, and often great tenderness of the skin round the nose and eyes :—gravedo ;—dulness and confusion of thought ;—stiffness and soreness of the cervical muscles ;—general lassitude and aching of the limbs ;—occasional chills, particularly along the spine ;—quickened pulse ;—increased heat ;—dryness of skin ;—whiteness of tongue ;—evening exacerbation and morning remission of fever.—Eruptions about the nose and mouth.

419. PREDISPOSING and EXCITING CAUSES ;—individual disposition :—sudden change of temperature, and especially cold applied to the head, neck, and chest ;—certain states of the atmosphere operating extensively, and giving rise to an *Epidemic Cold*, or *Influenza* ;—Contagion.

420. Account of some of these Epidemics, particularly that of 1782, and of 1802-3 ;—their general and peculiar symptoms ; and their respective results.

421. TREATMENT of SIMPLE CATARRH, or that arising from ordinary causes ;—laxatives,—diaphoretics,—pediluvia,—blisters,—bloodletting,—Opiates ;—demulcents,—expectorants ;—emetics :—Inhaler ;—remarks on these.

422. TREATMENT of EPIDEMIC CATARRH, or *Influenza*, to be regulated not only by the constitution and habit of the patient, but—by the general character,—and peculiar or urgent symptoms of the disease ;—and especially, by the sudden change which often takes place, from an apparently active inflammatory state, to one of great prostration.—Illustration of this, drawn from the history of such epidemics, particularly that of 1802-3.

423. For the treatment of chronic Catarrh, see Phthisis.

OF PHTHISIS PULMONALIS,
OR CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,

424. Derivation and meaning of the name.

425. CHARACTER ;—Cough, hectic fever,—and puriform (266) expectoration,—accompanied with general emaciation and debility,—and succeeded by colliquative sweats, often alternating with diarrhœa.

426. Symptoms very various both in number and degree, in different cases—sometimes from obvious causes, often from unassignable ones ;—and hence dispute whether the pulmonary affection be the primary and essential cause,—or whether merely an accompaniment of the general disease.

427. The symptoms that more commonly occur, are—Cough, either frequent, and teasing, or occasional and severe ;—sometimes dry at first, oftener with expectoration of tough phlegm, blackish mucus, or of puriform matter, sometimes streaked with blood :—Dyspnœa ;—dull and oppressive, or sharp and shooting pain in the chest,—but sometimes neither :—Tongue generally foul, —often morbidly clean and red,—occasionally quite natural.—Skin in general dry and hot, but especially the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet,—with circumscribed flush on the cheeks ;—often, transient chills,—more commonly, a regular febrile paroxysm morning and evening, with nocturnal sweats. (*Hectic Fever.*)—Mind little impaired ; sometimes more acute—and generally confident of recovery ;—but decay of the bodily functions shewn by,—gradual loss of flesh and strength, pearly whiteness of eye,—incurvation of the nails, and

426 Although it is very common to have the
whole course without any expectoration
the disease depending much in symptoms

426 Sometimes we find Phthisis takes place
without being able to trace it to any evident
cause. That form which starts on with the
most insidious ^{symptoms} form is tubercular phthisis
occurring in the tubercular form it is usually
connected with some peculiarity of constitution
but what this is cannot be determined.
Dr. C. believes phthisis to be depending primarily
upon some affection of the pulmonary system

427 Difficulty of breathing is to be found in
many instances to occur more particularly
towards evening

It is upon the chest sometimes taking place
only on one chest sometimes on both

428 Dr. Carter and parent of Sam Nathan &
sister who died of Phthisis at age of 2
Mother also died of Phthisis
Rapid growth with predisposition to disease
can be noticed by Richmond
Dr. Young's 2 best treatise on Phthisis

429 A large makers Butchers ^{Traders} ^{Simon}
tall Boys ^{Butchers} ^{Traders} ^{Simon} ^{Traders}

430 Dr. Pittman states that persons of any
temperament with large dilated pupils are
likely to have Phthisis

431 As of 2. but can Dr. C. had no that of
study she is stopping which is some thing
from 2. proved had haemoptysis the outcome
did of Phthisis

It appears our theories are not more correct
of phthisis than any other theory

Health & health of persons is a common
top may be questioned Dr. C. doubtless
phthisis is not spread by contagion

Haemoptysis very likely to take place from
a tubercle

Dr. C. doubts whether syphilitic taint is a
cause of phthisis it may take place
in consequence of mercurial irritability
inflammation of 2. corpus producing all the
symptoms of phthisis

432 In y. varicose y. patient has a good deal of pain in y. side when y. tumor has formed we cannot then know of y. patient's recovery

In y. tubercular phthisis y. patient is commonly troubled with a short harassing cough generally you have a remarkably quick & ~~small~~ pulse y. disease generally stealing on insidiously

433 That tubercles seem to be formed in consequence of some deposition in y. interstitial or parenchymatous structure of y. lungs that is y. opinion of most moderns

Dr. Billroth says they are not to be considered a merest affection of y. glands

He says there is doubt what may be y. nature of y. tubercles. Probably they may be deposited from minute arteries

sometimes loss of the hair.—Appetite variable,—generally impaired, but occasionally craving, and sometimes good to the last.—Vomiting after eating.—Colliquative diarrhœa, alternating with the night sweats.—Œdema of the feet and legs, with aphthæ of the fauces, and occasional delirium, often precede death.

428. PREDISPOSING CAUSES ;—Original, and often hereditary tendency ;—marked by irritability and weakness of the vascular system, especially of the lungs,—and by frequent catarrh or hæmoptoe.—Scrophulous habit, laying the foundation of tubercles.—Narrow or deformed chest.—Earlier period of adult age.—Variable climate ;—local quality of the air.—Inquiry why so frequent in England.

429. Certain trades particularly free from phthisis.

430. Observations on certain marks considered as denoting the phthisical tendency ;—Sanguineous temperament,—fair soft skin and hair,—light eyes ;—tall and thin person,—long slender neck,—projecting shoulders ;—long fingers, with very convex nails ;—unusually white, and sound teeth.—Opposite description of persons in whom also the disease occurs ;—middle or low stature—opaque skin,—dark hair and eyes,—dilated pupils,—tumid upper lip ;—short fingers, with truncated nails ;—Forms which it respectively assumes in each of these.

431. EXCITING CAUSES ;—Pneumonia,—Catarrh,—Measles,—Small Pox,—Whooping Cough,—Various Fevers.—Spontaneous Metastasis, or repressing of certain eruptions ;—Sudden variation of temperature ; neglect of covering the breast and neck ;—certain unknown condition of atmosphere.—Frequent over-exertion in speaking, singing, or blowing musical instruments,—Compressing the chest by tight bands, stooping posture, &c.

Inspiring certain kinds of dust or vapour.—Substances accidentally lodged in the trachea.—Inhaling the breath of persons in the advanced stage of phthisis?—Hæmoptoe:—mechanical injury of the lungs, from blows, &c.—Formation of calculous matter in the lungs.—Communication of hepatic abscess (343).—Syphilitic taint?—Mercurial irritation.—Febrile irritation from Worms.

432. Appearances on dissection, illustrated by preparations, and connected with the previous symptoms,—dividing phthisis into *three* principal species, viz.—A. the *vomical*.—B. the *catarrhal*.—C. the *tubercular*;—and explaining many particulars observed in the rise and progress of the disease,—the effect of remedies,—and the final result.

433. Enquiry into the nature of tubercles: and account of different opinions entertained respecting them.

434. Description of hectic fever, and discussion of the several theories offered to explain it;—general debility,—defective assimilation of chyle;—suppurative inflammation;—absorption of pus;—abstraction of nourishment;—hyper-oxygenation of blood—general state of the system.

435. Remarks on the Tests proposed to determine the purulent nature of the expectoration.

436. DIAGNOSIS —Symptoms distinguishing idiopathic Phthisis from Catarrh,—Vomica,—Empyema,—Chronic Hepatitis, &c.:—these, however, often fallacious, and why.

437. PROGNOSIS;—to be drawn from—the mode in which the disease arose,—its duration,—and its slow or rapid, its interrupted or uniform progress,—the number and degree of the symptoms present,—and the effects already produced. But slightest symptoms alarming,

Mydriasis in 2 lungs are a very rare disease
Dr. G. has seen but one case of this sort
therefore Dr. Barrow's opinion is improbable
that tubercles are arising from mydriasis

434 In hectic fever there is general *Spasmodic*
Emaciation Debility cannot be a sufficient
cause for this fever + the ^{exacerbation of the} opinion was adopted
by Dr. G. but contradicted by Dr. Hunter
+ that state of debility brought on in diseases
that are incurable according to Dr. Hunter
this however does not appear to be the case
as it occurs in persons who certainly recover
from diseases. If true & proximate cause
of this fever is not yet thoroughly understood

435 The appearance of 2 matter expectorated
is what we most generally observe when there
being either generally ~~either~~ whitish or yellowish
being seldom of a purish hue mucus is
generally ~~inferior~~ ^{less} generally putting
a slight odour of patient very often
experiencing an unpleasant taste Dr.
Savary's experiments & tests ~~to~~ Hunter
considered that pure pus was impurified
by mixture of mucus Dr. Ross on
disproves this Dr. G. says not looking

Thus far between the plates of glass thus he
states never deceived him for this test, refer
to Thomas & Armstrong.

Function of parathyroid glands has a variable
taste which is generally stated to be a very
unpleasant symptom.

436 It is enough that accompanying catarrh
there is generally a dry rising sound.

When the formation of a tumor is quick, the
color of the skin generally becomes more frequent,
and is connected with the disease state of the
lungs terminating in phthisis.

In chronic hepatitis the case generally distinguishes
between the two diseases by the cough being
commonly dry & patient generally complains
of some degree of pain in the right side, perhaps
some icteric appearance with a disorder
of the bowels.

437 This is a disease very curable in its time
when told it has terminated its course in
eight days but this night is rather considered
as a case of pneumonia that it may last
for some eight years Dr. C. has been a
patient he occasionally says is a pneumonia
having had 2 symptoms for 2 last seven years

438 When this disease is excited by exposure
to cold beginning in 7 catarrhal form
Hudings ^{may be} occasionally lead to ~~the~~
~~inflammatory action~~ inflammatory action having
taken place to any extent when he suffers
7 presence of tubercles coughing with blood
after remedy as well as in 7 more advanced
stage of disease. Bleeding useful when
inflammatory action has been subdued
by small bleedings & topical blood letting

rites particularly useful when there is inflamma-
tion & in this complaint
acid. alkali. Dilute sulphur when there is
inflammatory action. Potash or 2 mineral
acids will be injudicious Dr. C. has used

at this time have recourse to Diaphoretics
B

Proper fluid resources could
appear from Dr. Granville's statement
It is a remedy that acts as a sedative but
does not appear equal to Digitalis
which combined with Digitalis would suffice
when there is inflammatory action going on
it may be given in 2 Pepp. Pl. or what is
better 7 Symp. Papav. When given
disagree arises some habits of Est. Coni
at Hyoscyamine may be given
Breathing different kinds of air does not
appear to answer generally such experiments
when made must be made with great caution
Inhalation of warm water especially
useful in 2 catarrhal form In this some
have added other remedies as Camphor
Opium Hyoscyamine. Other Inhalation of
appears to have been useful from 2 experiences
of Dr. Blower

C
Myrrh generally a heating Tonic Dr. Blower
combines it with Nitro which may sometimes
be found useful In general both being
useful with 2 patients better when given
with 7 effervescent mixture

where hereditary tendency traceable.—Has been sometimes removed by supervening insanity, or typhus fever; and is *often suspended* by pregnancy,

438. THE TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS will depend much upon the nature of the predisposing and exciting causes, and the particular form which the disease puts on (432);—but especially upon its being—(a) accompanied with considerable inflammatory irritation,—or—(b) marked by great general loss of *power* (117, 137, 252-4).—The chief indications, therefore, are—

A. To diminish inflammatory action,—By Occasional small bleedings?—cupping,—leeches;—dry cupping;—Blisters;—issues;—setons.—Refrigerants—Nitre?—Crystals of Tartar;—Acids;—Infus. Rosæ cum Sulphate Sodæ vel Magnesiae.

B. To lessen irritability both local and general;—by Digitalis:—Prussic Acid;—Acetas Plumbi?—Opiates;—what kinds best,—most effectual modes of administering them.—Cicuta.—Hyoscyamus:—Sarsaparilla.—Breathing different kinds of factitious or modified air.—Inhaling vapour of warm water,—Æther, &c.

C. At the same time, to support or increase *power*, as far as is consistent with the two preceding indications:—by Mild tonic bitters;—Myrrh;—Lichen Islandicus;—Lime Water and Milk, &c.—Light and nourishing diet, adapted to the patient's digestive powers; but, in general, consisting chiefly of ripe saccharine or subacid fruits, and other vegetable matters, joined with Milk:—Varieties of Milk, and its preparations:—Ass's milk—Cow's milk—butter-milk;—Goat's-milk whey;—Koumiss.—Bristol Water?

D. Throughout the progress of the treatment,—to

check all urgent symptoms,—and to obviate as far as practicable, such of the exciting causes as may still continue to act.

439. Modifications of treatment especially necessary under particular forms of the disease.—Remarks on certain remedies occasionally employed; and inquiry into the nature of the case, and their probable *modus operandi*, when beneficial;—Mercury;—Petroleum and its Oil;—Bals. Copaibæ,—Mecca Balsam;—Tar Water;—inhaling resinous fumes;—Cinchona;—Emetics;—Sulphur,—Sulphuretum Potassæ, &c.

440. Means proper for checking colliquative sweats and diarrhœa;—for correcting the fœtor of the expectoration, &c.

441. Remarks—On the choice of climate and situation;—On various modes of exercise;—riding on horseback?—easy carriage;—sailing;—swinging;—rotatory machine;—On the most proper cloathing;—regulation of sleep;—amusements, &c.

OF THE EXANTHEMATA,

OR FEVERS WITH CHARACTERISTIC ERUPTION.

General Observations on eruptive Febrile Diseases.

OF MEASLES.

442. *SYNONYMA*,—*Morbilli*; *Rubeola*.

443. *CHARACTER*;—A contagious disease, occurring but once during life,—ushered in by sneezing,—swelling, redness, and watering of the eyes,—flushed and turgid countenance,—drowsiness,—and frequent hoarse dry cough,—accompanied with fever, that is, through-

Symptoms of Phthisis sometimes is due to
referred causes &c

439 The treatment of these different forms
of disease is very different. In first the
forms in the commencement of disease the
antiphlogistic plan will be proper. In general
advanced stages may be employed as
Bark or Hygiea

The cause in some forms of phthisis is infectious
to be ruled more particularly when it is con-
nected with some hepatic affection or a
disordered state of the stomach when phthisis
is connected with a syphilitic taint must
be cautiously administered

Bark is useful when the disease is of the
catarrhal form & when it has got into the
chronic state. Bark of Peru must be
avoided. Iodine applied under the
same circumstances. The latter is useful when
this disease is connected with catarrhs of the
stomach & when the stomach is disordered. Inhalation
of opium after in Russia some success in
the tubercular form in this country it does
not appear to have been useful
Bark under certain circumstances will be
found useful. Smother gives occasion to
with sometimes when most distressing symptoms

Dr. Pringle's evidence in favour of the catarrhal
theory may be of great use in removing the
complaint. Sulphate of Copper Sulphate
of Zinc Speichmann's. The latter
may be considered superior. Especially the
Sulphate only applicable when the disease is
connected with some catarrhal affection or
is a long-continued habit. Sulphate of
Potash Dr. C. cannot speak of its efficacy in
any disease induced by a ferment, as in
the case of Bright's a remedy which must be
given with caution also the Carbamate of Barytes.

440 To check the diarrhoea for remedies recom-
mended when in the last stage of the disease
Combination of Opium & Calomel Opium
& Chalk

Colliquative Perspiration nothing equal to
the Dilute Sulphuric Acid given in Infus.
Ros. by making the patient in the evening
give him some small quantity of potassium
before the perspiration comes on we may
considerably alluviate it.

Foetus may be alluviated by the Carbamate of
Gas by inhalation or medicinally administered.
Dr. Home recommends the patient to drink
a starched drink ^{for the purpose} with Opium that
may alluviate the Diarrhoea as a homeo-

41. Patient should be dressed for exercise
from 60 to 65 regulated temperature not
equal to the air in that most agreeable
to patient. An open carriage when
weather will permit best adapted to the
patient suffering under this disorder.
Swelling & ringing after meals only to
be avoided. Then moderate exercise
produces considerable effect on the pulse after
by lowering it. Patients must wear that
clothing which will keep up the most equal
temperature. They must not get too warm
coming on. Patients should retire to rest
early & rise early. If necessary they may
rest in the middle of the day. Plethora is
unusual in this disease. Keeping the chest
cold water or with vinegar & water strongly
recommended by the Army of London when
it is applicable for an hour or two or even
cold bath would be very beneficial.
Diet must be always light & lightening
in old persons who are likely to fall victims
to catarrhal phthisis. It may allow a more
generous one with some fermented liquor.
Exercise & good prophylactic regimen
Climate Lisbon contains parts of the year
in which there is almost as a great range
of the thermometer as this country.

In Addison's short a much greater quantity
of temperature. Skin & heat less not very
frequent. Drowsiness is the constant

Attending very favorable to the disease
Dr. S. only recommends this place
(Anthemata)

444 Dr. C. has seen this disease attack persons
at a middle period of life who had not had it
before therefore it does not appear to be hereditary
from it.

446 If constant sneezing is beginning will
generally distinguish it from catarrh with a
humidity of the eye. In scurvy a eruption
appears earlier than measles being unattended
generally by catarrh of eye. Scurvy
having also some swelling & stiffness about
the throat

447 When occurring spontaneously it is seldom
attended with any considerable danger
when a disease is occurring in scrophulous
habit it is generally followed by some
glandular affection

448 Taking a acid serum from the eyes &
introducing it into the skin &c. I have not
appeared to have produced any mischief from

out, of the synocha kind (175-6) :—on the fourth or fifth day, the skin—more especially of the face, neck, breast, and trunk, appears thickly beset with small red spots, scarcely elevated, running into clusters, and at the end of three days, going off in small branny scales, often leaving behind a troublesome diarrhœa,—or considerable pneumonic affection, cough, and symptomatic fever.

444. **PREDISPOSING CAUSE**,—a susceptibility to the specific contagion, almost universal under puberty, but gradually diminishing afterwards; and perhaps always greatest in sanguineous, irritable, and plethoric habits ;—in Spring and Summer season.

445. **ESSENTIAL EXCITING CAUSE** ;—the application of the specific Contagion, most probably in the state of vapour.

446. **DIAGNOSIS**.—Distinguished from Catarrh by the eruption ;—from Scarlatina by the character of the efflorescence,—the state of the fauces,—the prevailing epidemic,—or tracing the contagion,—the form of the fever, &c.

447. **PROGNOSIS**,—To be drawn from—the general event of the disease ;—the violence of the febrile state ;—but, especially, from the degree of the pneumonic symptoms,—with the previous delicacy of the patient, and tendency to pulmonary complaints.

448. Account of the attempts to produce a milder disease by inoculation.

449. **THE TREATMENT** of Measles must be regulated by—the inflammatory form of the disease,—its specific nature as to duration,—and the particular urgent symptoms which arise in certain stages of it.—The chief indications are—A. To moderate the violence of the general febrile state ;—by Venæsection ?—gentle

laxatives;—moderately cool air;—vegetable diet;—cooling sub-acid diluents:—B. To prevent or check any unusual determination to the lungs, intestines, or brain, in the progress of the disease,—by general blood-letting:—leeches to the chest, abdomen, or head;—blisters to the same parts;—mild antimonial diaphoretics:—C. To guard against the bad consequences which often result from Measles,—By Opiates;—Digitalis;—Perpetual blisters, issues, or setons;—mild atmosphere,—Ass's milk, &c.

450. Question concerning the propriety of *early general* bloodletting,—Remarks on the hazard of treating the diarrhoea by astringents and opiates;—and a different mode, founded on the nature of the disease, pointed out. Bad consequences resulting from the sudden or long continued application of cold;—and means of removing them.

451. Account of the typhoid or putrid type which Measles have been sometimes observed to assume;—and the treatment proper under such circumstances.

OF SMALL POX.

452. SYN. *Variola* of authors.—*Fr. La petite Verole.*

453. CHARACTER. A highly contagious eruptive fever,—occurring but once during life;—commencing with languor,—drowsiness,—pyrexia,—pain of the head and loins;—vomiting,—and soreness of the stomach on pressure:—on the *third* day generally, there appear, first on the face, and successively on the inferior parts until the *fifth*—small red spots, gradually rising into pimples, which fill with *puriform* matter, afterwards dry into

Some doubt its being conveyed by
inoculation but that we have no reason to do.

[illegible]

480 When a disease attacks at a middle
period of life than of full & early life it
will be idiopathic. Diseases assuming
the character of disease. I allowed to see
in children it will run generally through
in children & others. Small doses of
under a thermometer with a lancet or
the like may be given in a febrile
state of mind of course by consulting
children within class in a repeated time
- until a condition has settled off

45. I have taken time well & principally, this
daying attention ^{to} local system. Many
places unattended by external ~~work~~ time
appears they are both afterwards to give
form of disease. Discussed by Dr. Wilson.
Insects, in contact.

§ 53 In children 2 variety, does not
take place in 2 very beginning, generally two
or three days before 2 eruption becomes complete
when 2 eruption is completed not infrequently
a slight diarrhoea comes on which may be
considered a very favorable symptom

From 2 elements to 2 fourteenth day patients
with cancer only seen in 2 confluent form of
the disease

55 Variola variolosa most commonly seen
in Negroes according to observation.
Variola serpiginosa generally proves fatal
about the fifth day.

When secondary fever is ushered in with
complete remission this is a very unfavorable symp.
Patients generally sinking after this.
Basilini considers the most unfavorable
symptom in this secondary fever is any
affection of respiration.

487 Susceptibility to disease appears to
continue more or less throughout whole of
life

488 If death which took place in the Small Pox
Hospital in their inoculated was 1 in 700 or 800
according to reports of Dr. Woodville in the
natural state one in three died it is a violent
epidemic one half died

hard scabs, and, on falling off, frequently leave pits or marks in the skin.

454. Division of Small Pox into the *tonic* and *atonic* forms, or into—A. the *Distinct*—having few, detached, circular, and turgid pustules, with rose-coloured bases, accompanied by fever of the synocha type, abating considerably on the eruption taking place, and going off almost entirely on its completion:—And into—B. the *Confluent*—shewn by—more violent and typhoid pyrexia,—generally with coma and delirium;—followed by an earlier eruption (often with erysipelatose appearance) of numerous, small, flaccid pustules,—running together, and containing a thin serous fluid, or brownish ichor;—the fever abating but little on the commencement, and often increasing considerably on the termination of the eruption;—and attended with more severe ptyalism and affection of the fauces,—or instead of them, in infants, with diarrhoea.

455. Other denominations of—*mild and benign*,—or *putrid and malignant*,—accordingly as the symptoms are moderate,—or as they are attended with hæmorrhage, &c.—Occasional varieties—e. gr. crystalline pock. (*Variola crystallina*, Mead and Sauvages.)—Warty (*V. verrucosa*, M. and S.)—bloody (*V. sanguinea*, Mead.), &c.

456. Circumstances occurring at certain stages or periods of the disease, e. g.—in adults, tendency to sweating during the primary fever, especially at the time of eruption;—in infants, epileptic fits about the same period;—*Fifth day*, pustules begin to vesicate.—On the *eighth*, if eruption numerous,—swelling of the face, closing of the eyes, inflammation of the fauces, and discharge of viscid saliva.—*Eleventh day*—pustules

at their height ;—swelling of the face, affection of the fauces, and ptyalism subside,—and are followed by tumefaction of the hands and feet, which goes off as the pustules mature.—Secondary fever—coming on when suppurative process completed.

457. PREDISPOSING CAUSE ;—A *seminium*, or susceptibility of being affected by the specific Exciting Cause, (458) which very few are entirely without,—and though varying greatly in individuals, yet most considerable in early life, and probably increased by whatever excites inflammatory diathesis, as—full living,—particular epidemic constitution of the air,—certain seasons, &c.

458. EXCITING CAUSE,—The peculiar and specific virus multiplied during the disease, and applied to a susceptible person, either in a palpable form, or in a state of vapour.

459. Advantages of *inoculated* over *casual* Small Pox.—Causes assigned for this,—choice of patient's age, and state of health ;—season of the year ;—preparation ;—early management of the disease ;—quality of the matter used ?—quantity introduced ?—Remarks on each of these heads ;—with precautions necessary to the success of the operation, and security of the patient.

460. Phenomena of the disease explained on the commonly received humoral pathology.—Objections to this.

461. DIAGNOSIS.—Difficulty sometimes of distinguishing Small Pox from other febrile diseases, in the early stage of the disease ;—circumstances requiring attention for this purpose, e. gr. prevailing epidemic,—ascertained exposure, —probable communication, &c.—Occasional concurrence of Small Pox and Measles :

181 The S. has been of course at first mistaken
in location. Generally 2 cases of disto-
mia ^{1st} ₂ being well marked to distinguish
small size from other Southern ones.

182 When 2 diseases occur from inoculation
the prognosis may be almost always considered
favorable.

As to 2 terminations of 2 common diseases:
1. Inflammation of 2 lungs terminating in plethoric
granular swelling & necrosis.
2. Inflammation of 2 eyes, sometimes
terminating in complete blindness.

It may be held that blood letting which we
 have recourse to with much greater caution
 than in other inflammatory diseases

Prophylaxis is essentially necessary in the
 beginning of the complaint. Emetics are very
 useful remedies in the beginning of the complaint.

4. Purgative Emetics in relation may be given.
 Cold Air is useful & Essential in the treatment
 Cold affusion is very strong & efficacious when
 there is much febrile irritation.

5. Purgatives. Small quantities of Calomel
 combined with Opium. Other is with Selt.
 water. Sops. Sopsentum with
 other Anemina or Calomel. Small portion
 of wine may be allowed.

6. Diet. Essentially useful
 Diet. Food is to be given in the liquid form
 in the form of soup.

of convulsions when occurring in a form
more frequently in the latter years of
life. The blood is tinged red by iron
when it is increased. Not infrequently
it is attended in children with the eruption
of small pox. In some cases it is seen
when the eruptive fevers are most abundant
in the system.

Affection of the eye often originates in
generally connected with retention of
inflammation from the face. It is then
sometimes attended with the eruption
is either local or general. It is attended with

itching, sometimes with a discharge
of pus. It is often attended with
a small quantity of blood. In some cases
and a white purgation in the morning
which is dependent on a secretion of
the eye may have become a local
discharge of inflammation of cold to the head

Secondary fever when attended with
an almost fatal symptom. It is then
it is then become a local inflammation
~~in the eye~~ The patient must be attended
when a fever is present. It is then
attended with a fever. It is then

being introduced as the American
when very violent we may give a small
quantity of Solan. - 4grs. with some light
astiriglet

465 A number of considerable impact to the
lenticles forming on 2 transparent corners
when we have reason to say that this is most
applied to the 2 temples with continual
cold to 2 eyes. When it has once formed on
2 transparent corners. It can be done
along 2 lenticles working 2 eyes frequently
with milk & water with the hairline

Deformity upon 2. can be 2 confluent
all endogenous to be corrected. The hair line
may be to be. Working 2 lenticles working
with milk & water has been recommended.
to place upon which we are not to place no
dependence

466 Diet after small pox should be thin
& light. But should be especially attended
to children of a scrophulous mother or
if the mother will be very poor

consequences of this.—Marks whereby to distinguish Small Pox from Chicken Pox (467-8).

462. PROGNOSIS.—The disease generally most severe in adults,—in plethoric, irritable persons,—and in scrophulous habits : — probable causes of this.—The danger usually in proportion to—the quantity of eruption,—its confluence,—and, to the degree and kind of pyrexia which attends (B. 454).—Symptoms that forebode a confluent eruption.—General bad signs ;—fever continuing high after eruption complete, especially with delirium, coma, &c.—pustules ceasing to fill, or flattening ; —their having a pale or livid disc ;—intermediate erysipelas, or petechiæ :—sudden subsiding of the ptyalism and swelling of the face, without consequent tumefaction of the hands and feet ;—hæmorrhage from the nose, intestines, &c.—Danger from subsequent complaints.

463. THE TREATMENT OF SMALL POX necessarily very different, not only from the general *tonic* or *atonic* form it assumes,—but from the changes that take place in the successive stages of—primary fever,—eruption,—maturation,—and secondary fever ;—and the urgency of particular symptoms in individual cases.—The general indications, however, are—A. In the *tonic* form, to moderate the violence of inflammatory state by—Venæsection ;—purging ;—vomiting :—antimonials ;—application of cold air,—cold affusion ;—vegetable diet—cooling subacid drink ;—Nitre ? &c.—B. In the *atonic* form, to remove irritation from the *primæ viæ* by gently emptying the stomach and intestines :—and afterwards to support the *power* of the system, and prevent or correct the septic tendency,—by the use of Cinchona, Cusparia, &c.—vegetable and mineral acids :—Wine ;—Cam-

phor;—Opiates;—warm diaphoretics;—fomentations;—blisters;—brisk fermenting liquors;—Carbonic Acid glysters; &c. &c.

464. Management necessary under urgent symptoms—e. gr. when convulsions occur;—when the eruption does not appear;—when the pustules flatten;—when the affection of the throat, and the difficulty of swallowing and breathing are very great;—when the patient is sleepless, or troubled with cough;—when the secondary fever takes place.

465. Of the means recommended for preserving the eyes from injury, and lessening or preventing the deformity of pits, seams, &c.

466. Diet and regimen proper after violent Small Pox, to guard against the consequences that often follow.

OF THE CHICKEN POX.

467. **SYNONYMA.**—*Varicella*, Cull.—*Variolæ Pusillæ*, Heberden:—bastard, Chicken, or Swine Pox.

468. **CHARACTER;**—A specifically contagious eruptive disease, occurring but once during life, and communicable by inoculation:—febricula of the synocha kind, followed by few and scattered pustules like Small Pox, which vesicate at top, then dry into crusts without suppurating, and rarely leave any marks behind.

469. This disease so slight in general, as not to require medical treatment; and only demanding particular attention from its resemblance to Small Pox, whereby it has often misled into a false security, from the belief of a person having had that disorder in a mild form, either casually, or by inoculation.

18 S. Dr. Schreder states 2 hostiles in the
house 1860 on 1/2 Dec 1860 Dec 200
Dr. Schreder states, varicella is a modification
of variola. It is a disease however which
differs from a very distinct & specific
poison. Dr. S. does not appear to be
confirmed in his statement by practitioners

466 It is a disease generally very distinct in
its character from small pox

Dr. C. believes that there can be chicken
pox said to have followed cow pox have
then can be modified small pox

2. C. which can pass a disease which originates
in the animal itself.

+73 This disease not so likely to be of latent
disease in the system. In the number
of children Dr. C. has seen with catarrhs
disease 19 out of 20 had had measles before
when acquiring. This is a disease which in
scarcely any instances has been attended with
any eruption.

The virus which generally appears in
form of a cone being neither a circumscribed
nor of a hard nature. It extends into the
generally found opaque instead of a colored
fluid. Dr. Wilson describes these as
small Pox has not occurred in the Island of
since vaccination was introduced.

74
The virus ought to be taken from about 2 weeks
to 2 ^{teeth} days. It is best when it is in form
shaped not to be rubbed. Dr. Wilson observes that
has seen the disease first from a draining of the
virus. Particular care if carried in the
looked the last of the last of the body with injury.

OF THE VACCIOLA, OR COW-POCK.

470. SYN. *Cow-pock*, Gloucestershire ;—*Pap-pock*, Norfolk ;—*Shinagh*, Ireland :—*Kine-pock*, America ;—Vaccine disease :—*Vacciola*.

471. CHARACTER ;—A specific, febrile (?) disease, —occurring but once during life, —communicable with certainty only by inoculation with the peculiar *lymph*, which produces a single, flattish, circular, spongy pustule, of a pale, bluish white colour, —gradually spreading for some days, and becoming surrounded with a red areola ;—the centre first, and progressively the whole pustule, changing to a dark coloured hard eschar ; that dries into a *concave* shining scab, and on falling off leaves a slight mark upon the skin.

472. Historical account of the disease ;—and Dr. Jenner's claim to the invaluable discovery of its being *A certain, easy, and universally practicable preventative of Small Pox*, vindicated.—Question respecting the original source of *Vacciola*.

473. Comparison of Small Pox with *Vacciola*, in the severity of the two diseases, —and the consequences resulting from them, as introducing new or bringing forth latent disorders.—Comparative rapidity of progress in the action of variolous and vacciolous virus ; and practical deduction from thence.—Possibility of accidental commixture in the infection, or casual concurrence of the two diseases, illustrated by cases ; and explaining the discordant opinions at first entertained respecting the phenomena proper to *Vacciola*.—Remarks on the *Spurious Pustule*, —its character, —the mode in which it is produced, —and the mischief which may eventually

ensue from it.—Source of the doubts as to the future security against Small Pox by vaccination; and circumstances which, if duly adverted to, will tend to resolve this difficulty.—Proposed test of constitutional affection.

474. Cautions necessary to ensure the success of inoculation, with respect to—the date and condition of the pustule from which the matter is taken,—the mode of preserving the infection,—the state of the patient's health,—the method of inserting the matter, &c.

475. Account of the appearances which the inoculated part occasionally assumes,—alarm which these at first created, and the active steps taken in consequence;—together with the simple treatment alone required for their removal.

OF ERYSIPELAS.

476. SYN. *Εγϋθημα*, Hipp.—*Ignis sacer*;—*St. Anthony's Fire*;—*the Rose*;—*Shingles*.

477. CHARACTER:—A shining redness of the skin, of a florid yellowish, or crimson hue,—becoming white on pressure, but returning immediately after;—attended with burning pain;—extended or changing place irregularly, and often occupying a large surface;—commonly going into numerous watery pimples or vesicles, which oftenest terminate in resolution and mealy desquamation, occasionally in suppuration, and not unfrequently in gangrene. The attack is usually preceded, accompanied, or followed, by Synochus pyrexia, and this commonly attended with drowsiness, and frequently with stupor, and low delirium. (*Typhomania*.)

478. Erysipelas differently denominated by authors, as affecting particular parts, e. gr. the face and head,

474 writing of matter in heart is very cautious
to produce any discharge of blood which might
lose any of matter

475 If considerable inflammation should occur
in the pericardium may be troubled ^{as a cold water} purging of which
a purgative. This is not does not separate
in any way of the Hyd. Nitrat.
Inflammation generally very speedily subsides

477 It is not a disease which has any particular
period. It is not curable in a course
of about eight or ten days. If eruption does
not appear to produce any relief to the
symptoms

478 Dr. Galt considers delirium to be
an extension of the disease. Affection of the
brain a very usual & common symptom
Dr. S. has seen but one case when the foci
were affected which terminated fatally

It occurring is then generally during 7 first
month termination in destruction of 7 first
when 7 affection took place. About one
then died. Dr. Anderson states he generally
found it connected with penitence & often
when it prevailed & died emically. Both
stages of penitence & emication 7 most successful
treatment. It generally occurred in 7 children
of poor persons.

452 *Current opinion appears as hypothesis*
as any of 2 opinions of 2 ancients

453 *Significant believe temperament*
Persons who have body disease more likely to
be attached with it as second time of disease
most prevalent at that time of 2 years when
2 hepatic secretion is decreased

Sideratio,—the trunk of the body, *Ζωστήρ*, *Zona*, *Shingles*;—the extremities, *Rosa*, (SENNERT).—It occasionally extends to, or attacks, the brain, fauces, œsophagus, or intestines,—producing symptoms of phrenitis, coma, &c.—or of angina (*A. erysipelacea*),—of gastritis (*G. erythematica*—) or of Enteritis (*E. erythematica*—).

479. Distinguished also as being—A. acute, or—B. chronic;—C. superficial and spreading (*Erys. phlyctenodes*, Cul.), or—D. more deep seated and fixed (*E. phlegmonodes*, Cul.—*Anthrax?*);—as—E. primary, or—F. symptomatic;—as G. merely topical, or—H. attended with its peculiar fever, (*Febris erysipelatosæ*,—Sydenh.) or—I. supervening upon fever of any other kind.

480. Account of an Epidemic Erysipelas attacking the abdomen of new-born children.

481. ESSENTIAL CHARACTER OF ERYSIPELA-TOUS INFLAMMATION, contrasted with that of the simply Phlegmonous, in—its appearance,—the parts it attacks,—its migratory progress,—metastatic tendency,—and most frequent terminations.—Occasional mixture of the two (C.—D. 479);—and important distinction of Erysipelas, as partaking *more* or *less* of the *atonic* form, and as being attended by, or free from, a corresponding pyrexia.

482. Remarks on the humoral pathology of the disease.*

483. PREDISPOSING CAUSES;—Peculiarity of constitution or habit,—depending chiefly, perhaps, on

* DR. CURRY entertained the opinion that the inflammation might arise from a combination of certain principles, analogous to the process of combustion.

certain original structure or acquired condition of skin ;—but often evidently associated with irritability both of body and mind,—with gross habit, —indolence —and full living,—advanced age,—and habitual excess in spirituous liquors ; with particular state of the hepatic function :—Autumnal and Summer season.—Hydropic diathesis.—Preceding attacks of the same disease.

484. EXCITING CAUSES.—Insolation, or exposure to the scorching rays of the sun, especially under violent exercise ;—occasional excess in spirituous or acescent fermented liquors ;—certain articles of food and drink particularly affecting individuals :—Mercurial irritation ;—various acrid applications, e. gr. Cantharides, Mustard, Ammonia, Euphorbium, ^{*Theophrastus*} &c.—stings or bites of venomous insects ;—puncture of leech in some persons ;—burns, and scalds ;—contused or lacerated wounds, especially in tendinous, ligamentous, and membranous parts ;—fits of anger ?—sudden refrigeration when overheated ;—stopping customary discharges from issues, &c. or repressing chronic eruptions :—Epidemic influence of atmosphere :—peculiar contagion ?—Remarks on these.

485. DIAGNOSIS.—Circumstances distinguishing Erysipelas from other cutaneous inflammations.

486. PROGNOSIS.—To be drawn from a collective view of the patient's age, previous health, and mode of living, &c.—the nature and degree of the exciting cause ;—the part affected ;—the disease being merely topical, or—accompanied with inflammatory or typhoid fever, delirium, coma, &c.—its tendency to metastasis,—and its common disposition to gangrene.

487. TREATMENT necessarily varies in several respects according to the circumstances of the case ; but chiefly turns upon the *more or less* atonic type of the

Such for instance as tobacco, we are here
in corn harvest.

I am much, particularly to prevent when the weather is cold & moist

While *peruv* is a particular word or words,
it is not *per* in other words.

Dr Wilson London states that in twenty three
years ^{however} he met with but one case which seemed
to strictly ^{have been} involved in contagion. But he has
no evidence in favour of it being involved
in contagion.

+ Bⁿ It is true, you frequently begining in one particular spot & spreading to the rest beginning with a limited little hypoxia inflammation gradually spreading.

486 Occurring at a late period of life or in
a weakly constitution or in those of
debilitated habit it generally terminates in
gangrene from
when accompanied very early with very urgent
symptoms it is a disease generally
indicating very great danger when there is
a disposition to metastasize it is a disease of
great danger

487 In young persons it is most li-
kely causing in blood letting
it is more particularly if a disease is
consequence of an injury

It is very difficult to cure in the beginning
It is scarcely called to any use in which he
does not give an ointment in the first instance
Plaster to the back of the neck but not to be
applied to the inflamed surface
Cauterization consisting principally of Hydrochloric
is made doses of hot purgatives or combining
with Opium or other soothing, the habit
of saline Purgatives also Nitric acid is com-
monly used Plaster over the region of the stomach

There is a variety of this disease
B. It is sometimes of the nature of
a scalded as early as the stomach will bear
under such circumstances when the patient can
bear the friction of the linen & thus a person
at the same time suffering of the disease & the
varieties of it. Spt. Lamphos. Comp.
very useful application especially in elderly
persons when the disease has a disposition to
gangrene

Confect. Opii sometimes may be combined with
small doses of γ . Hyd. an. lib. Hyd. Sulphur
or γ Sulf. Carb. Opium ought not to be
continued when the γ has become well settled.

to assist. Please let. Direct an application
which ought to be made with great caution

Reaction, generally found most useful in the
containing a small quantity of the oil or
a digest in an oil.

Kindly say something of the fact to your
competent & worthy authorities.

488 of exanthematous form very commonly
occurs in the country of opposite form in some
large manufacturing towns. It
is occurring sporadically or at different
periods of the year it is assuming different
types

489 Dr. C. doubts the circumstance of Pimples
being a contagious disease according to Allen
the general treatment is that of supporting the
system &c.

disease, both locally and generally. The principal indications then are

A. *To lessen Inflammatory Action*, whether local or universal, by the antiphlogistic plan, carried as far as the violence of the symptoms, and the strength of the patient may require, and as the acknowledged atonic character of the disease in general will safely admit ;—by Venæsection ?—leeches ;—purging ;—what cathartics most proper ;—by Nitre ?—cooling diluents ;—mild diaphoretics.

B. *To support Power*, and thereby to prevent any rapid sinking or sudden metastasis from taking place, and to obviate their effects when they have occurred ;—by Cinchona or other tonic bitters, either alone or joined with acids or alkalies ;—by wine ;—by the occasional use of certain purgatives ;—by blisters,—stimulant fomentations,—warm diaphoretics, e. gr. Ammonia, Serpentina, Confect. Opii, &c.—Cautions respecting Opiates under certain circumstances.

C. *To diminish local Irritation* by applications to the inflamed part.—Remarks on the different and dissimilar articles recommended for this purpose ; and on the circumstances to which they may be respectively adapted :—Liq. Plumbi Acetatis dilut.—Spt. Vini ;—simple water ;—Aq. Mephitica alcalina ;—Liniment. Calcis ;—Why oily or greasy applications in general aggravate the inflammation :—Simple dry warmth :—Pipe clay :—Starch, &c. *See the Appendix.*

488. Remarks on the different treatment necessary according to the age,—constitution,—and habit of the patient ;—as occurring in country places, or in large manufacturing towns ;—in different seasons ;—and as being sporadic,—or epidemic.

489. Is PEMPHIGUS allied to Erysipelas?—Circumstances in which they agree;—others in which they differ.—General conclusion.

SCARLATINA ANGINOSA.

OR SCARLET FEVER, WITH SORE THROAT.

490. GENERAL CHARACTER.—A specifically contagious, and generally epidemic disease, occurring but once during life;—commonly attacking between ab lactation and puberty;—beginning with sudden prostration of strength, lassitude and frequent chills, followed by continued, intense, and pungent heat of skin,—very quick small pulse,—sometimes vomiting,—generally head-ach,—great restlessness, anxiety, and tendency to, or actual delirium;—the eyes are humid and red,—the countenance flushed, and face swelled, especially about the nostrils, lips, and lower jaw,—with painful stiffness and fulness extending round the throat and neck:—the breath is unusually hot;—the respiration frequent, often difficult;—the voice guttural, and deglutition painful:—the internal fauces on examination appear very red, tumefied, and covered with whitish or ash-coloured sloughs, which occasionally degenerate into deep gangrenous ulcers, with discharge of fetid and corrosive ichor or sanies from the nose and mouth, accompanied with enlargement and frequent suppuration of the parotid and submaxillary glands,—otorrhœa, and temporary, or permanent deafness. Between the second and fourth day inclusively, the skin becomes more or less uniformly covered with a bright scarlet efflorescence, scarcely eminent,—changing after a few days to a dusky

90 This disease seldom attacks after puberty
children under the years of age being much
more liable to it than they are afterwards.
I therefore consider this disease to be his com-
monest & heaviest disease to which human
nature is subject.

491
If disease does not appear to be influenced by
the quantity of effluvia which takes place
on the skin

492 To Dr. Wilson's work we are referred to
in the history of Scrofula as being an
excellent

493 It does not appear when this disease
attacks in its very mildest form is a sufficient
security against a second attack
It does not seem that those who have the
Scrofula Anginosa are ever again the subjects
of the disease

There is great reason to believe for children
being kept from the influence of contagion
who may have had the disease before

44 Children of 2 scrupulous dietetics
and absence of irritant habits
This disease generally prevails most severely
during autumn & winter months

This disease is supposed to act especially
upon 2 ~~parts~~^{throat} & pueris & frequently begins
by a particularly unpleasant taste in 2 mouth
It means that have been a simple & for 2 years
2 system being continued have been ~~tried~~
tried

495 2 Emption in scurvy generally
appears earlier than in measles in scurvy
or seldom find 2 papillae appear in
children When cough attends in scurvy
it is generally dry & unaccompanied by
expectoration

Effluence in human generally consists
~~generally~~ of a number of distinct simple
spots or patches

In Syphilis, the appearance of the skin is
generally smooth & shining

In leprosy or kind of elevation of the skin
an of a round & oval appearance the
appearance in the middle being similar to
that from the rising of a vesicle

In the small pox there is always roughness
of the skin indicating the throat it will be
on very different appearances

4th In relation to the affection of the throat
it will be of degree of the disease the principal
symptoms in this state being generally of the
typhoid or atonic form

This disease when involving the throat has
usually attacked women in the puerperal
state & has been generally associated with

brown colour, with subsequent desquamation of the cuticle.—The patient, when convalescent, often suddenly attacked with dropsical swellings.

491. Variations in the state of the skin, tongue, urine, and bowels, in the different stages or forms of the disease.—Particular symptoms occasionally taking place in individuals, from idiosyncrasy, or accidental co-operation of other morbid causes;—and unnecessary multiplication of species thence made by authors.

492. Historical sketch of the disease as given by writers, tending to reconcile the dissimilar accounts of it, and determine the identity of *Scarlatina simplex*, *Scarlatina anginosa*, and *Angina maligna*.

493. Question of its specifically contagious nature, and its occurrence but once during life discussed;—with the sentiments of Drs. Withering, Currie, &c. upon these points; and importance of this question in respect to the hazard of individual exposure, and the measures required for general security.

494. CAUSES.—*Predisposing*; a susceptibility to the peculiar contagion, which perhaps most adults possess in greater or less degree, but diminishing rapidly after puberty, and becoming nearly extinct in middle age.—Marks of constitution and habit which seem to dispose to aggravated degrees or particular forms of the disease.—Seasons, epidemic influences, and other extrinsic causes, giving similar tendency.—*Exciting cause*;—the Specific Contagion generated during the febrile state of the disease. Mode in which this has been supposed to act; and efficacy of certain means of cure deduced from thence.

495. DIAGNOSIS. Symptoms distinguishing the va-

rieties of Scarlatina from Measles,—from the Purpura, —Erysipelas,—Urticaria,—Aphthosæ Angina, &c.

496. PROGNOSIS.—To be drawn, on the one hand, from the *violence of the febrile commotion*,—on the other, from *the degree of the Anginous affection*,—and on both, from the general *tonic* or *atonic* form which the disease puts on;—but this greatly assisted by a consideration of the patient's age, constitution, and habit of body;—together with the general event of the reigning epidemic,—the period of the disorder,—and the effect of the treatment already employed:—and lastly, the chance of other diseases to which it frequently gives rise.

497. TREATMENT. Account of the opposite extremes inculcated from preconceived theory, and obstinately pursued by their respective abettors; and comparison of their usual results, with that of the varied plan adapted to the nature, duration, and general tendency of the disease, and the predominant type it assumes in the individual case; illustrated by proofs, shewing the mischief of confidence in reputed specifics.

498. The leading indications are, A. To moderate the general febrile commotion with as little loss of *power* as may be, by—(a.) removing irritation from any morbid colluvies in the tract of the alimentary canal;—by Emetics,—Purgatives: remarks on the *kinds* of each most proper,—their common and individual *modus operandi*,—and the circumstances limiting or precluding their use:—(b.) abstracting any excess of heat, whether arising from pyrexia, or external temperature:—Cold affusion,—cold ablution,—particular articles that may be employed in the latter mode: regulation of bed-

197 It has been an most careful and
thorough study of the nature of the division of
constitution of the human body.

408 I have this dissonance in my
strong political habits having the feeling of
a malignant force we have recourse to those
to which we have having recourse to those
which is in the cognition of any system

the present on exactly the same
subject & efficacious remedy & if given in
due time will often cure & disengage
if not it will always mitigate & prevent
purpuration after & exhalation on exactly
the same plan of the former. Hydrog. may
be given in a inflammation but by other
operation may be given

cold affusion very useful to be performed
in cold affluents very inferior to y^e former
It has been recommended to join other
medicines with y^e water when necessary mixed
with y^e best condition

Temperature of 22° must be kept
moderate

Wild blackberries of 2 antimonial
form. This differs nothing of italk
acids as however. Digitalis in 2 lines
will produce but very little effect.
Quinine must be had recourse to cautiously
they may be combined with other remedies

459 Purgative a small quantity of Hyd.
Sulphur. repeated every two or three hours
does not succeed. with a small quantity
of Rhubarb. or Pot. Calomel. In this way
a most severe constipation of 2 hours

2 mineral acids as now always mix in
instead of Potash

With a very useful addition of other remedies
Tonics

Ammonia a very useful stimulant remedy
I should rather use as 2 mineral acids, from
calomel & Quinine combined with Potash
or Tincture of

is a double letter & double Sphoric
is a double letter & double Sphoric

Capsicum & vinegar & most powerful
stimulant & useful in many

For Inflammation or effusion
draught with an decoction of alkali & small
dose of 2 grains 3 or 4 times a day
or per rectum.

A difficult respiration is most common
here & is caused by the cold or by cutting
glass.

A Helium cutting glass & a
application of cold to the head

Topic Butte D. C. death & history of
this For ventilation either of the head
or some position of the body with water
sometimes very useful applied in the region
of the stomach & abdomen &c

501 The disease being likely to follow
several others it appears to be
much less frequent than formerly owing
to blood letting being much less had
recourse to as well as to purgatives

In this disease we must prevent inflamma-
tion extending to the

It has been observed that
a child in ^{an} infection troubled with urine
containing a considerable quantity of
concreta matter this has been observed in
272 cases & he had recourse to bleeding in
small quantities saying he which were
effective

502 Having to guard particularly against
infection of this disease too much caution
cannot be had recourse to

clothes, and of atmospheric temperature :—(c.) restoring the cuticular transpiration by remedies acting on the stomach,—by mild diaphoretics,—tepid diluents :—(d.) diminishing the morbid irritability of the heart and arteries to the stimulus of the blood,—by Digitalis,—Opiates?—or (e.) if necessary, lessening the stimulus of this fluid from its quantity, and perhaps quality,—by Venæsection,—Leeches, &c.

499. B. In the more atonic and advanced stages of the disease, to support the *power* of the system, and to obviate the general septic tendency, or to correct the actually septic state of parts, by—(a.) light vegetable food,—diluted Vinous liquors :—(b.) the more simply tonic remedies ; — Calumba, — Cusparia, — Cinchona ? &c.—(c.) articles which operate chiefly by their general or local stimulus, and prevent the *action* from falling below the degree necessary to the maintenance of *power* ;—Contrayerva,—Serpentaria,—Seneka,—Æther,—Capsicum,—Ammonia, &c.—(d.) articles that are chemically antiseptic ; — Carbonic Acid Gas,—Infus. Rosæ, — Oxygenated Muriatic Acid, — Astringent Gargles.

500. C. Throughout the disease, to watch and relieve particular urgent symptoms,—as vomiting,—difficult respiration and deglutition,—delirium,—diarrhœa, &c.—by Tepid Bath or Fomentations,—Blisters,—Leeches,—Opiates, &c.

501. D. To guard against the diseases which are frequent sequels of Scarlatina.—Account of these diseases,—their respective frequency,—the circumstances under which they more especially take place,—and the means suited to their prevention.

502. Remarks on the measures proposed for limiting

or destroying the Contagion, and their ascertained effects.

OF CHOLERA.

503. Origin and meaning of the term *χολερα*.—SYN. *Cholorrhagia?* or *Gall-flux?*—*Mordechin*. E. Ind.

504. CHARACTER.—Sudden and spontaneous attack of vomiting and purging of bilious fluid,—with severe pains in the stomach and bowels,—great anxiety,—prostration of strength,—and violent cramps in the muscles of the belly, and in the calves of the legs.

505. Detail of symptoms in the order in which they usually occur;—and occasional variations in the degree and form of the disease, and in its result, from the co-operation of assignable causes: Varieties—*Ch. Spontanea*,—*Ch. ab ingestis*.—Remarks on the ancient distinction into *Ch. humida*, et *sicca*.—Cholera frequently precedes Dysentery in hot climates,—or accompanies the first paroxysms of intermitting and remitting fevers.—*Ch. Febrilis*, — *Ch. Intermittens*. — Sometimes changes to Bilious fever (Hepatitis) or Enteritis; especially under certain management.

506. Circumstances which serve to distinguish idiopathic Cholera, from the porraceous vomiting and purging caused by certain poisonous ingesta.

507. PREDISPOSING CAUSES; peculiarity of constitution, generally termed *bilious*, and often marked by irritability of stomach and intestines, and irregular excretion from the liver.—Long continued hot weather;—autumnal season;—*phytoseptic* *mia ma*:—certain epidemic influence of atmosphere.

508. OCCASIONAL or EXCITING CAUSES. Sudden refrigeration after excessive heat;—drinking largely of

504 Chorea in this country is a mild
disorder compared with that which occurs
in ^{warmer} climates

505 This disorder is seldom ushered in with
hysteria but on the contrary

Sometimes extrinsic may be owing to a hunting
accident which has ^{been} recommended in 2 first
instance

506 In persons who have taken poison there
is generally great swelling of 2 face

acid, or fermenting liquors ;—eating cold, sour, or unripe fruits,—raw vegetables,—or any food difficult of digestion.—Drastic emetics or purgatives.—Passions of the mind.—Retrocession of Eruptions, Gout, &c.

509. PROXIMATE CAUSE. Sudden and excessive secretion and excretion of acrid bile, exciting violent spasms in the stomach and intestines, and profuse serous discharge from their surface.

510. THE PROGNOSIS must be drawn from the previous state of health and vigour of the patient,—the degree and kind of the symptoms present,—the duration of the disease,—the nature of the remedies (if any) already used, and their effects.—Symptoms which portend danger ;—those which augur a favourable event.—In hot climates, occasionally terminates in chronic diarrhœa, or dysenteric state.

511. TREATMENT. The indications are — 1st, to evacuate the offending matter ; and 2dly, to prevent the strength being exhausted by the violence of the pain, or the profuseness of the discharge.—Circumstances under which the first may be attempted directly ; others in which the second becomes necessary to obtaining the first with safety and effect.

512. Means suited to the first indication ;—plentiful dilution with bland mucilaginous fluids : kinds of these usually employed, and choice of them under certain circumstances. — Sometimes mild laxatives : cautions respecting these.

513. Means adapted to the second indication :—Opiates in quantity and frequency proportioned to the urgency of the case ;—rules for their choice and mode of administration :—warm bath ;—fomentations ;—pediluvium.—Stimulant and anodyne liniments and embro-

cations.—Simple bitters and aromatics.—*Infus. panis tostii*:—ancient polenta.—Aq. meph. alcalina:—other alkaline remedies.—Haust. effervescens,—&c.—Nutritive food in small quantities.

514. Management necessary when the violence of the disease is allayed, to avoid its renewal, and prevent fever or inflammation from supervening: symptoms denoting the approach of these respectively.

515. Treatment proper during convalescence,—to prevent insidious disease from establishing itself in other shapes (510)—Probable means of avoiding future attacks of Cholera.

516. Description of the violent and destructive *Tetanic* form which this disease assumes in the East Indies.

OF DIARRHŒA.

517. Origin and meaning of the term.—SYNONYMA. *Alvi-fluxus*;—*Lienteria*;—*Cæliaca*;—*Enterrhœa*?—*Purging*, *Looseness*.

518. CH. OF IDIOPATHIC DIARRHŒA;—Unusually frequent, liquid and rather copious stools, generally more or less fœculent;—without vomiting, violent pain, or primary fever;—and not depending on weakness of the sphincter ani.

519. Strictures on the nosological place assigned to it by Dr. Cullen.

520. Diarrhœa not only varies considerably as an idiopathic disease, but is a common or accidental attendant upon many disorders both acute and chronic, general and local. Hence the necessity of minutely investigating its rise, progress, duration or recurrence,—preceding and accompanying symptoms,—and assigned

or probable causes,—in order to determine its nature, or direct its treatment.—Circumstances distinguishing Diarrhœa from Dysentery, and from Cholera:—alliance between these, and mutual conversion of them, shewn.

521. Variety in the colour, &c. of the matters evacuated, giving not only particular denominations to certain forms of the disease, but also affording important instruction as to their especial seat and cause:—viz. their being stercoraceous (*D. crapulosa*);—containing undigested food (*Lienteria*);—being chalky;—yeasty:—inky (*Melæna*);—yellow (*D. biliosa*);—green, curdly (*D. infantum*)—glairy (*D. mucosa*);—milky (*Cæliaca*);—serous (*D. colliquativa*);—bloody (*D. sanguinolenta*,—*Hepatirrhœa*?);—puriform (*D. purulenta*):—or, their being fetid,—acid—or nearly inodorous, &c.—being copious or scanty;—occurring chiefly in the day, or in the night;—soon after taking food,—or at any regular or more distant interval.

522. PREDISPOSING CAUSE. Original or acquired irritability of, or tendency to increased secretion from, the surface of the intestines.

523. EXCITING CAUSES. Cold applied, especially to the lower extremities.—Fear,—Anger,—and some other mental affections.—Diminished or suppressed perspiration.—Crude or sour fruits,—vegetable acids,—or fermenting acescent liquors.—Particular articles of food in individuals, though inoffensive to others.—Sudden change from animal to vegetable food,—and the reverse.—Change in the water, &c. used.—Hypercatharsis from drastic purgatives, or from acrid matters swallowed.—Certain contagions.—Spontaneous Recession, or artificial Suppression of cutaneous Eruptions, or stopping profuse or habitual discharges from sores,

&c.—Metastasis of external inflammation.—Irregular, but oftenest defective state of the Hepatic functions (527).

524. Enumeration of diseases in which diarrhœa is a common and prominent symptom,—and in which it sometimes proves critical and salutary,—but often so much the contrary as to demand special attention, e. gr. Fevers,—Dentition,—Worms,—Phthisis, &c.

525. PROGNOSIS,—to be drawn from a consideration of the patient's age,—constitution,—and previous state of health ;—the assignable causes of the disease ;—its duration,—attending symptoms,—and effects,—with the remedies already employed, and their operation.

526. TREATMENT. This necessarily very different, from the various nature of the disease ; and often can be only palliative ; but if the discharge be not salutary, and therefore demanding encouragement or regulation,—the leading indications will be—

A. To allay morbid irritability of the intestines ;—by Opiates.—Tonic bitters, as Calumba,—Simarouba,—Lichen Islandicus, &c.—Astringents, as Hæmatoxylon, — Catechu, — Kino,—Resina Acoroidis,—Infus. Glandis Quercus torrefactæ, &c.—Calamine,—Sulphas Zinci.—Alumen, Acetas Plumbi? &c.—Cautions respecting astringents.—Choice of these several articles, as respectively adapted to particular cases ; and modes of administering them.

B. To expel or correct any preternatural stimulus applied to them ;—by Emetics,—Purgatives,—Glysters ;—Mucilaginous diluents ;—Alkalies,—Antiseptics.

C. Where, as generally happens, the causes A and B are combined, so must the remedies be either

25 If prognosis is darker may be generally
considered favorable

26 If prognosis is darker it may be considered a danger
and is leading to treatment

520 Spitzer when there is very great irritability
of intestines may be generally given in an
uncombined state. If best mode of giving
then under other circumstances will be in
combination with sulphuric or mercuric

disposal is very excellent in fact is the
best in the world

521 Spitzer when there is irritability
of the intestines it

522 Spitzer, in the form of decoction or
extract, is very ^{beneficial} ~~useful~~
as astringent remedy

523 Spitzer, in the form of decoction or
extract, is very ^{beneficial} ~~useful~~
as astringent remedy

524 Spitzer is another powerful astringent
remedy. Sulphate of Zinc is useful
as astringent remedy

it may be often to be carefully employed in
Phthisis

But the whether of disease, Pustule is a
remedy we can much rely on
Humer given in 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. with a
few drops of 7. 11. 12. after very much

8. Pustule is especially useful in that
disease brought on by infection in a
dissecting room if it does not cut it short
it will generally materially relieve them
When there is offending matter retained
in 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. must be given
at intervals. Hydriarg. combined with
Calomel. Pustule 6. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. as in
cases indicate

According to the nature of the disease,
alkalies & antiseptics are given. Antiseptics
of course alkalies will be highly beneficial.

is. it is in each a very useful part of
the particularly in phthisis

Impure & Chalky Soda a very useful part
continued usually some time, with light
aromatics.

Phosphorus with Calomel a very
excellent remedy, particularly when
the system is affected. It may be
given in scrupulous children with success
at bedtime

Black Stone is like many a powerful
remedy

2. Some instances - when 7. There is
obstruction of the liver & greatest benefit
from it. It is good with a planar roller

3. A very important part of medicine is
paying attention to diet. It is light & pure
articles, as then generally, some of the
best with fruit

4. A plan roller is a very useful part of
diet

Author has defined as to hysterical
symptoms being nervous & hysterical
when hysterical occurs as evidence &
then generally partakes much more of
the typhoid form.

331 Dr. Keen considers dysentery is
intoxicated inflammation Dr. Keen considers
dysentery as an intestinal form of inflammation
as well as others.

Then for dysentery is enteritis is a matter
of doubt Dr. Keen says but in case
when dysentery could have been cured by
enteritis but that he considers rather as a
casual occurrence than as a common
disease but much more frequent.

jointly or alternately employed; whilst due attention is paid to any derangement in those organs which directly or sympathetically affect the intestines,—as the Stomach, Skin, and Liver.—Aq. Calcis cum Lacte.—Prep. of Chalk, Testaceous Powders,—Boles.—Haust. Oleosus cum Tinct. Rhei.—Pulv. Rhei cum Soda.—Dec. Ulmi.—Determining to the skin by Diaphoretics,—tepid bath,—warm clothing,—friction,—gestation.—Restoring suppressed discharges, or establishing equivalent ones:—*by means of calomel, opium, &c.* reversing inflammatory metastasis.—Suitable diet.

527. Necessity of a due performance of the Hepatic function, to the healthy state of the intestines, illustrated by cases;—and successful treatment of apparently idiopathic diarrhœa, both recent and chronic, upon that principle.

OF DYSENTERY.

528. Origin and meaning of the name.

529. CHARACTER. Violent griping, tenesmus, and straining at stool, attended with frequent, scanty, and mucous or bloody discharges from the intestines, while the proper fœculent matter is for the most part retained:—generally accompanied by pyrexia, either primary or secondary, and frequently contagious.

530. Detail of symptoms attending the rise and progress of the disease; and variety in the state of the pulse, skin, tongue, &c. accordingly as it is—sporadic or epidemic,—as without or with pyrexia,—as simple, or as preceded by Cholera,—or combined with Intermitting, Remitting, or Typhoid fever,—with Hepatitis, —Enteritis, &c.

531. Examination of its alleged identity with Rheu-

matism (*Rheuma intestinorum*. Coel. Aur.) and its contagion being that of Typhus accidentally conjoined. Refutation of this idea, and proof that its contagion is specific. — Striking examples of Dysenteric contagion being generated *de novo*. — Account of the animalcular hypothesis of Linnæus. — Analogy between the different forms of Catarrh and of Dysentery respectively.

532. Variety in the morbid appearances of the intestines and neighbouring organs after death; and explanation of several phenomena of the disease, deduced from thence; as well as collateral support thereby given to a particular mode of treatment.

533. PREDISPOSING CAUSES. A particular, and perhaps original morbid tendency of the intestinal canal, probably analogous to that in diarrhoea (522), but modified by the exciting causes, whether Contagion, or common agents. — A morbid state of the hepatic system, however induced; often *merely functional*, but sometimes *organic* also. — Poor farinaceous, — or salted animal food. — Scorbutic diathesis. — Epidemic constitution of air. — Autumnal season.

534. EXCITING CAUSES. The peculiar Contagion, sometimes generated *de novo*, but oftener propagated from one to another by those labouring under the disease: — different modes in which this has been supposed to act. — Sudden alternation of heat and cold, especially if accompanied by dampness. — Accumulation of human effluvia under certain concurring circumstances. — Sulphurated Hydrogen Gas. — Sulphureous Acid Gas? — Crude austere fruits, &c. — Worms. — Drying up of extensive ulcers; — Suppression of chronic erysipelatous, herpetic, or other eruptions.

535. PROXIMATE CAUSE. Inflammatory state of

32 The disease which is described in this
is principally confined to the
intestines this is proved to be generally true
in a cold climate in a warm climate
small intestine are also found considerably
inflamed occasionally

34

whether is Sulphureted Hydrogen Gas will
produce the disease may be ascertained

When ulcers on the lips has occurred
the disease has disappeared

536 May be distinguished from diarrhea
by great pain & urgency to go to stool &
irregularity in the having a different character

& color of pain more about the person
complaining of the pain on the surface

& cholera then is described as being absent
of both cholera & diarrhea & is called colic

& has a very violent pain & is a local
disease of the intestines, more about the
large intestine

30. In the case of the head measure to
it is very great caution. We must look to
avoid the cause of it. When a disease
occurs as an epidemic of fever with
a kind of typhoid type
the head being a result of the
system. It is then

It is important head. It is a
kind of very useful. As a small dose of
the head to produce a reaction & to keep up a
state of tension. It is then
at a very beginning of a disease they
should generally be of a milder class
of disease affecting in a acute form of
infection with a small but increasing
the circumstances of the disease will
be of less importance. It is then
the disease producing any effect
One, last of the treatment which would
then that of having occurred a slight
at a beginning with generally a kind
of fever. But they should be given combined
with medicine or other purgatives
as a means of preventing a
disease.

At the same time it is generally, in the
disease of the head of a system.

The other species of the genus *Phacelia* are
 generally found in the same
 situations and places with the preceding
 ones but not so common. The flowers are
 blue. The fruit is a small, round, capsule
 containing a single seed. The leaves are
 opposite, ovate, and have a serrated margin.
 The stem is erect and branched. The plant
 is generally found in the same places as
 the preceding ones. It is a very common
 species in the mountains of the Pacific.
 The flowers are blue and the fruit is a
 small, round, capsule containing a single
 seed. The leaves are opposite, ovate, and
 have a serrated margin. The stem is
 erect and branched. The plant is
 generally found in the same places as
 the preceding ones.

39. These specimens is combined with you in
any way, while that the specimens

54. When I return to the road in the
~~road~~ by the side of the mountain. The road is
with the forest of the forest.

[illegible]

the mucous membrane lining the great intestines, with constriction of their muscular fibres.

536. **DIAGNOSIS.** Marks distinguishing Dysentery from Diarrhœa,—from erythematic Enteritis,—from Colic,—from Cholera,—and from Hæmorrhoids.

537. **PROGNOSIS**, to be founded on—the age,—constitution, and previous health of the patient;—the number and degree of the symptoms,—their duration and consequences;—the general tendency of the epidemic:—the remedies already employed, and their effects.—*Favourable symptoms*; diminution of pain and of calls to stool;—reduced frequency and hardness of pulse;—equable moderate warmth, and gentle diaphoresis;—scabby eruptions about the mouth:—miliary or other eruptions;—increased consistency, and fœculent appearance of the alvine discharge.—*Bad symptoms*; violent fever with delirium,—or cold viscid sweats, with great prostration;—tension and tenderness of the abdomen;—worms coming away spontaneously;—aphthæ of the fauces;—singultus, &c.

538. **THE TREATMENT** will require to be varied considerably, according to the circumstances mentioned in par. 530;—but chiefly as the disease is *acute* or *chronic*.

In the early stage and more *acute form*, the principal indications are,

A. To lessen inflammatory action, whether general or topical;—by venæsection?—leeches;—cupping;—blisters.—Consideration of the circumstances under which these are respectively proper.

B. To remove the irritation given to the primæ viæ from the remains of alimentary matters lodged there, or from their own diseased secretions;—by—(a.) Eme-

tics,—(b.) Purgatives,—(c.) bland mucilaginous diluents.
—Choice of individual articles best suited to each of these purposes in certain cases.

C. To take off the excessive sensibility of the intestines,—and thereby allay pain, and relax spasmodic constriction ;—by Opiates, assisted by the warm bath, fomentations, and embrocations. — Common objection against the early use of Opiates, examined,—and shewn to depend upon trusting to them alone.—Rules for their employment, in alternation or conjunction with other remedies.

D. To restore a due balance between the functions in general ;—by augmenting those that have been diminished, and correcting those that have been vitiated.—Application of this more especially to the cuticular and hepatic functions (533-4) ; and explanation thence of the benefit arising from the employment of Sudorifics, and also of simple bitters,—Antacids,—and Mercury,—illustrated by cases and authorities :—with directions for their choice and management.

539. Occasional variation necessary in the order and extent of these indications.—Particular treatment required where the dysentery is joined with other disease ; and mischievous effects arising from the indiscriminate use of Astringents and Stimulants.

540. Remarks on particular remedies alleged to have a specific power ;—Ipecacuanha ;—Vitrum Antimonii ceratum ;—Mist. Sodæ Muriatis cum Succo Limonis, &c. &c.

541. Period at which Dysentery may be deemed CHRONIC.—Difference of pain in acute and chronic stage—Variety in the appearance of the stools, indicating the probable *degree* and *mode* in which the intes-

when stools have a soiled appearance
B. has found a rectum that has generally
tended being in a state of ulceration

have generally in this disease a liver in a
depressed

very frequently find considerable derang-
ment of stomach

of frequently dyspeptic affections are
connected with a depressed state of spleen
not often than is generally supposed

42 Topical blood L. Sangre has many
very frequently found as he in 2 cases
but a general blood L. Sangre on the
to have recovered

543 *el. Chlor.* in *Tinct. Rhin.* at bed time
or administered remedy mixed with a small
quantity of *Tinct. Opii* with γ same
mixture *el. Rhin.* may be given

When there are dyspeptic symptoms &
Salv. Rhin. in *el. Chlor.* may be given

Emulsi. Glyster with a small quantity
of opium may be given to remove the
irritation

544 *Ext. Hyoscyam.* very inferior to opium
in its effects. *Tinct. Sc.* 2^d 5. has not been
employed but will be try it whilst γ other
remedies
will succeed

of mercury is pushed to any considerable
extent it generally causes a complaint

But such workings are often of short duration

In the former class of mineral & pyrites
acid are generally found highly mixed

5th 40 probably a cold water with, they, in a
cross road from clothing
get on the 6th to 10th of the 10th attended to
Mineral water after reading
and

tines are disordered ;—e. gr. simply mucous (*Dys. alba vel mucosa*), streaked or tinged with blood (*Dys. cruenta*)—ragged,—scybalous, &c.—Symptoms indicating disease in other of the abdominal viscera, functionally connected with the intestines, and requiring particular attention in the treatment of the ostensible complaint ;—as the liver, stomach, &c.

542. IN THE CHRONIC DYSENTERY, with the exception of bloodletting, the *general* indications are the same as stated in the *acute* form, (A to D) ;—but differing in the less activity of the individual means employed, proportioned to the slower progress and more organic nature of the disease.

543. Remarks on certain articles suited to Indication B.—Ol. Ricini ;—Ol. Olivæ cum Tinct. Rhei.—Pulv. Rhei cum Soda.—~~Lac cum farina tritici et sevo ovillo ;~~ ^{1st. Ca. 10 127 1/2} ~~Cera cum Sapone.—Demulcent glysters.~~

544. Articles adapted to indication C.—Opiate frictions and injections.—Extr. Hyoscyami, &c.

545. Explanation of the principles upon which the Mercurial treatment is to be conducted, grounded on long experience.—Observation on certain articles co-operating with Mercury, or proving occasional substitutes for it ; and an account of the effects of ripe saccharine or subacid fruits in obstinate dysenteries.

546. Diet and regimen proper during the convalescent state, to prevent relapse, and guard against future attacks.

OF HÆMORRHAGE IN GENERAL.

547. Origin of the term.—Improper restriction of it by Sauvages and Vogel, to signify one particular dis-

charge of blood.—SYN. *Sanguifluxus*, SAUV. et SAGAR.—Anglicè *Bleeding*.

548. DEFINITION. An excessive, and generally preternatural flow of blood from any part of the body.

549. Division of spontaneous hæmorrhage into two principal forms, viz. the *Active*, or that accompanied by, and chiefly dependant upon, a general increase of force as well as frequency of arterial action;—and the *Passive*, or that which happens without such general action, but merely from congestion, or from extreme weakness of vessels, with or without a dyscrasy in the blood. Remarks on the remote places assigned to these by Dr. Cullen in his Nosology; and on the definitions and very dissimilar names he gives them.—Terms, *Hæmorrhagia*, and *Hæmorrhæa* proposed to designate them respectively.

550. Comparative frequency of one or other form (549).—Distinction of hæmorrhages as being *critical* and *salutary*, or the *contrary*;—and the diseases in which the former more especially happen, as well as the parts from which they chiefly take place.—Division into *casual* and *periodical*; with the periods that are most common, and the probable causes.

551. The genus usually denominated from the source; e. gr. from the nose, *Epistaxis*;—from the lungs, *Hæmoptoe*;—from the stomach, *Hæmatemesis*;—from the rectum, *Hæmorrhœis*;—from the kidneys or bladder, *Hæmaturia*;—from the uterus, *Menorrhagia*;—&c. &c.*

552. Approach of *Active* hæmorrhage marked by

* Enumeration of compound names that would express both the source, and the form (549) of the disease, viz.—from the nose,—active form, RHINÆMORRHAGIA,—passive, RHINÆMORRHŒA; from the Lungs,—active, HÆMOPTORRHAGIA—passive, HÆMOPTORRHŒA;

555 Not infrequently we meet with phenomena
in opposite constitutions to those here
mentioned. Hereditary Disposition
amongst γ , predisposing causes and also
is one of γ most common

Very attacks and then still more liable
to a future recurrence of γ disease

556 At γ period of puberty we generally
find γ balance becomes established between
sympathetic & parasympathetic system

sense of general heat and fulness, or by sudden flushings, sometimes alternating with chilliness;—but always accompanied by unusually frequent, generally throbbing, and sometimes hard pulse;—together with certain uneasy feeling, referred especially to the part from whence the blood is about to flow.—Where the vascular action arises from general hæmorrhagic commotion or effort, it subsides more or less as the bleeding proceeds;—if not, some other cause of pyrexial irritation may be suspected.

553. Account of Solano's observations on certain states of the pulse as indicating the period and degree of approaching hæmorrhage:—have been countenanced by a few persons of authority.

554. Difference between the texture of the blood in active hæmorrhage and in inflammation; and explanation why inflammatory complaints seldom attended with discharge of blood.—Question whether the Solids or the Fluids primarily in fault, discussed.—Difference of colour of the blood in *active* and in *passive* hæmorrhage (549); and the conclusion usually drawn from thence, with respect to the immediate source of each, shewn to be liable to considerable doubt.

555. PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Original constitution which may be denominated *Hæmorrhagic*;—often connected with Sanguineous Temperament, but sometimes with different exterior character, and then seemingly owing to particularly weak vascular structure of certain parts:—both often hereditary.—Plethora,—whether arising from full living, from indolence, or from the stopping of natural or customary discharges.—Ori-

from the Uterus,—*active*, MENORRHAGIA—*passive*, MENORRHŒA;
from the intestines,—*active*, HÆMENTERRHAGIA—*passive*, HÆMENTERRHŒA, &c.

ginal malformation of certain organs,—often connected with, and supposed to depend upon, defective shape and size of external parts.—A tendency to recurrence—begotten by repetition.

556. Account of the successive development of certain parts of the body in the progress of growth; and explanation why the tendency to Epistaxis and to Hæmoptoe, most remarkable at particular ages respectively.—Change in the relative capacity and condition of the Arterial and Venous systems after middle life, described; and corresponding change in the *nature* and most frequent *sources* of hæmorrhage at that period, pointed out.

557. OCCASIONAL OR EXCITING CAUSES,—whatever can increase the violence of the general circulation, or augment the impulse of the blood in vessels that are weak or slightly supported.—e. gr. External heat; notion that it acts by expanding the blood, disproved:—its true mode of operating shewn.—Diminished pressure of atmosphere,—as on ascending high mountains.—Violent muscular efforts,—as running,—lifting great weights,—long and loud speaking,—blowing wind instruments.—Posture;—as depending [position of the head in Epistaxis,—erect sedentary one in Hæmorrhoids.—Tight ligatures round the neck or limbs.—Fits of anger;—other mental emotions?—Excess in spirituous liquors.—Use of Opium in apoplectic diathesis.—Doubts respecting the alleged effect of cold as a cause of hæmorrhage.—Blows, falls, &c.—Destruction of blood-vessels by cancerous, syphilitic, or other ulcers.

558. PROGNOSIS; To be drawn from the age, original constitution, and previous health of the patient;—the form (549), source, and causes of the hæmorrhage;



550 Anemiasis in young persons may
be considered as a disease very seldom
likely to prove fatal.

At a later period of life they form a
disease of considerable importance

A young woman lost half a pound of blood
in nearly two years ultimately died
from hemorrhage in the spine. I saw.

She had a loss of ^{in the spine, a part of} 2-4 of blood in
a few days. After some violent fits

556 No duty as far as we can to prevent
any mischief taking place

1. The 2^d & 3^d most powerful remedies is
that of diminishing, & termination of the
process generally

4th A remedy most certain, specific, &
very important Dr. S. doubts whether
hemorrhoids should ever be given in the
early stage

5th In the active form we must depend upon
taking away blood from action or arresting
it, as to produce syncope being determined by
various circumstances

6th Local blood stasis a remedy of great
importance in the form of clapping, pills or
leeches

7th In the active form of hemorrhage a 2^d.
remedy principally only a form of 2^d & 3^d.
as a sedative & cooling. Hemlin a remedy
of the 1st kind, but its power from its
stringent properties

50 Phlegm: will be found at some period
of haemorrhage over us & the but not at the
beginning. When a haemorrhagic effort
has been in some measure diminished

the patient is remedied that ought always
to be had recourse to as when purgatives
being preceded by a full grain of ipecacuanha
Hydram.

51 Spasms of the lining of haemorrhages
ought to be checked continuously when given
they may generally be usefully combined
with diaphoretics as Dover's Powder
Ext. Opium may be usefully administered
as an anodyne

52 In cases of the haemorrhage arising from
menstruation may be usefully had recourse to

53 Evacuans diet to prevent a return
Spasmodic diet with exertion of mildness of

—its habit of recurrence;—its degree, and the effect it has had upon the constitution. Account of prodigious quantities of blood lost, where the persons notwithstanding recovered.

559. Examination of the doctrine of Stahl and his followers,—that spontaneous hæmorrhage was an effort of the constitution to get rid of something hurtful; and therefore seldom to be put a stop to.

560. THE TREATMENT in detail; as applying to HÆMORRHAGE IN GENERAL, extremely various; but in a great measure directed by the *form* (549) of the disease.—In

ACTIVE HÆMORRHAGE.

561. The indications are,—A. To avoid or remove such occasional causes (557) as may still continue to act,—by regulation of atmospheric temperature, clothing, &c.—Abstracting heat from the body by—cold applied to the surface—to the stomach,—to the intestines:—different means of effecting this.—The use of potential refrigerants, as Nitre, Acids, &c.; remarks on the circumstances in which they are useful or proper.

B. To lessen the distension and impetus of the blood, by—(a.) diminishing its quantity;—by general and topical bloodletting:—different modes of them and their management.—(b.) allaying excessive irritability of the heart and arteries,—by Direct Sedatives, as Digitalis, Acetas Plumbi, &c.—(c.) correcting certain morbid quality of the circulating mass?—Remarks on the successful treatment of hæmorrhage, by remedies directed to remove certain morbid states of the Hepatic function.

C. Taking off any accidental irritation arising from the state of the stomach and intestines.—By

Emetics,—Purgatives; choice of them in particular cases.

D. Allaying pain,—procuring an equable distribution of blood throughout the vascular system,—and thereby taking off too great determination of blood to particular parts;—by Opiates, Extr. Hyoscyami,—Relaxing diaphoretics:—nauseating doses of Emetic remedies.—Sailing.—Swinging, &c.

562. Diet and regimen proper during the continuance of active hæmorrhage, and calculated to prevent a return.

563. Particular application of the principles above delivered, (549-61) to the treatment of *Epistaxis*, *Hæmoptoe*, and other hæmorrhages which most frequently assume the *active* form.

PASSIVE HÆMORRHAGE.

564. Gradations of *Active* and *Passive* hæmorrhage mutually approximating towards each other;—and change of the *former* into the *latter* by continuance or repetition.

565. Remarks on the general condition of the system which attends the *passive* form of the disease,—as leading to certain indications of cure opposite to those proper in the *active* form;—and reasons for believing, that a morbid state of the hepatic *function* is not infrequent in both.

566. In the TREATMENT of PASSIVE HÆMORRHAGE, the general indications are—

A. To allay pain or other local irritation,—by Opiates—cold applications;—purgatives:—choice of these, and the modes of employing them.

2. The hamenches of 2 pencils in most
sections of paraffin. If the pencils are
given with some anodyne when there
is offensive matter locked up in the
pencil of the pencils with a small quantity
of some saline paraffin or kerosene.
help.

3. Hamenches which are frequently
repeated invariably assume more or less of
a papier character

My dear Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I am [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

567 It is very doubtful how far these
remedies are possessed of powers spoken

of I believe in passing hemorrhages from
the very often useful

Tric. Fer. Muriat given in doses as
to produce slight nausea may also be very
useful in hemorrhages from the stomach

568 In hematuria & hemorrhage of the
one of the best astringent remedies

In hematuria one of the best astringent remedies
to be superior to the others is the Iron Muri.

B. To induce contraction and coagulation in the mouths of the bleeding vessels:—by Astringent remedies internally.—Alum,—Kino,—Dec. Salicis,—Infus. Rosæ,—Sulphas Zinci.—Sulphas Cupri.—Acetas Plumbi, &c. Account of the process of nature in stopping the discharge of blood from vessels mechanically divided; and application of this to the treatment of *passive* hæmorrhage. Observations on Syncope,—on nauseating remedies,—and on the general and topical use of stimulant articles, ex. gr. Ammonia—Argenti Nitras—Ol. Terebinth.—blisters, &c.

C. To restore any diminished or suppressed excretion;—and thereby lessen the determination of blood towards the seat of the hæmorrhage,—by Diaphoretics;—Setons;—Issues;—Emmenagogues, &c.

D. Lastly, to increase the tone and vigour of the system at large, and correct any dyscrasy of the circulating mass,—by Cinchona,—Myrrh,—Chalybeates,—suitable nutritive food;—friction;—exercise;—cold bathing.

567. Remarks on certain articles alleged to possess peculiar powers in particular kinds of hæmorrhage;—Murias Sodæ;—Ol. Olivæ cum tinct. Rhei. &c.

568. Special application of the principles laid down (564-6), to the treatment of *Rhinæmorrhæa*,—*Hæmoptorrhæa*,—*Menorrhæa*,—*Hæmenterrhæa*,—(Sp. Melæna, Hepatirrhæa)—*Hæmorrhæa petechialis*;—and *Hæmaturia*.

OF AMENORRHŒA.

569. Division into three species:—1st. *Emansio Mensium*;—2nd. *Suppressio Mensium*; 3rd. *Dysmenorrhæa*.

570. The period at which menstruation takes place in women,—varies in different climates,—generally begins, in this country, about the fourteenth year, and ceases about the forty-fifth.

571. SYMPTOMS. Indolence—A sense of weariness and general debility—Shortness of breathing upon quick, sudden, or laborious motion—Paleness of the lips and face—Yellowness of countenance—Eyes sunk and pearly, with livid circle round them—Veins less full—Whole body pallid, exanguious, and flaccid—Legs œdematous—Palpitation—Syncope—Head-ach—Dyspepsia—Pains of back, loins, and thighs, sometimes attended with very scanty appearance of Catamenia—Appetite defective, capricious, or inordinate—A desire for articles not esculent (*Pica*)—Cachexia—General Anasarca, &c.

572. *Chlorosis* generally treated of by authors as a separate disease—Reasons for considering it as an aggravated and obstinate form of Amenorrhœa.

573. PROXIMATE CAUSE not clearly understood, but probably a peculiar condition of the ovaria and uterine vessels.

574. PREDISPOSING and EXCITING CAUSES—Whatever tends to debilitate the constitution—Exposure to cold, particularly at menstrual period—Certain affections of the mind, as love, grief, terror, &c.—Any disturbance in the due balance of circulation, whether by occasioning excess or defect of blood in the uterine system—Worms?—Profuse discharges—Cachectic habit—Imperforate hymen, &c. *Referring to be treated*

575. In persons labouring under Amenorrhœa, vicarious discharges of blood from the nose, lungs, stomach, bowels, nipples, and ulcerated surfaces often take place

5,4 In some cases it is connected with a plethoric
state of system.

6. Inexhaustion may occur in persons of
ephemeral states of system
It is in 7. pale & plethoric habit general
blood is thin & sometimes also local
Dyspepsia, & micaceous

When 2. general health fails then immediate
to give strength & tone to 2. system is
the 5th. Camp.

One of 2 most powerful Strychnine is 7
is a powerful & direct stimulant
& can be considered as a very effective

. C. does not consider it a perfect at
tempting much more
Public Trust, does not appear to have
any special business or other properties

Although sometimes very useful
also combined with the system of the

Hyoscyanus. It brings forward and
in person of it being given it sufficient
dose, prefer to the other as given
to give, but to give at a dose
from 3 to 6 sometimes very n. & p. & p.
some

Stethic, sometimes very useful

Improvement of general activity

It has been found it to succeed in the other
pharmacological but never in the same way

. C. has not tried it. This is a preparation
to an extent of 4 or 5 grains.
It is also known to be useful

and that a good general tonic as
it is known to be

It is of the nature of all other success in
the

at the accustomed monthly periods—Importance of attending to this.

576. TREATMENT will require to be varied as this disease is connected with, or dependant upon, general debility, a plethoric or opposite condition of the uterine system, cachexia, or mental affection.

577. REMEDIES adapted to fulfil these indications are general or local depletion, or both—Diaphoretics, —cooling laxatives, —tonic bitters, as Myrrh, Gentian, Cascarilla, —Chalybeates, —Stimulant Cathartics, particularly Aloes, —Turpentine and Balsams, —Savine, —Black Hellebore, —Saffron, —Rubia Tinctorum, —Mercury, —Opiates, —warm bath, —electricity, —compression of femoral arteries, —exercise, —cold bathing, —change of climate, —matrimony, &c.—Observations upon these.

OF HÆMORRHOIS.

578. Derivation of the name.—SYN. *Hæmorrhoids*, —*Angl.* Piles.

579. CHARACTER.—Discharge of blood, or bloody fluid, immediately before or after the fæces, —generally issuing from soft, livid and painful tumours, which take place around or within the verge of the *rectum*.

580. Division of Hæmorrhoids into *Active* and *Passive* —into *constitutional* and *local*; —with an account of the circumstances under which the one or the other form more especially occurs, —and the symptoms which accompany and distinguish it.

581. PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Original laxity of the hæmorrhoidal vessels.—Plethora:—suppression of menstrual or other customary sanguineous discharge.—

Inactive and sedentary life.—Melancholic temperament : —hypochondriacal and gouty disposition.—Advanced age (556)—The hæmorrhagic habit formed by repetition, disposes to future returns.

582. EXCITING CAUSES. Whatever opposes the free return of the blood from the hæmorrhoidal vessels, whether hardened fæces,—distended Uterus from pregnancy, &c.—preternatural tumours within the abdomen ; —or obstruction of the Vena Portæ, from congestion, torpor, or induration of the Liver.—Frequent use of purgatives, especially Aloes.—Erect sitting posture.—Modes in which these causes appear respectively to operate.

583. Difference in the state of the tumours accordingly as they consist of varicose veins,—or of blood effused into the cellular membrane ;—as they are painful or indolent ;—bleeding or *blind* ;—compressible and fugitive, or indurated and permanent.

584. DIAGNOSIS. Symptoms distinguishing Hæmorrhoids from Dysentery,—and from Melæna.

585. Enquiry into the opinion advanced by some eminent physicians,—that the hæmorrhoidal discharge should often be permitted or encouraged rather than suppressed, —as giving great relief to complaints of other parts, particularly the head. The reason of its proving salutary or critical in such cases, explained ;—and proofs given of its being even then the index of another morbid state, which may and ought to be removed by other means.

586. PROGNOSIS. Generally favourable where the patient is young, and the disease of the *Active* form : but the contrary in advanced life if the bleeding be profuse, the general strength impaired, or any of the important viscera be unsound.

of the stomach and are very frequently con-
fused with various diseases

Mercurial purgatives generally acting upon
the bowels more especially of action

504 Indigestion & soon pain at the
neck of the colon. This is the inflection
of the bowels of the disease

A small quantity of blood passed is
generally mixed copiously with the faecal
matter

507 When this disease is connected with
mechanical causes these must be removed

508 A

When there is lamontropic disposition
of entire peritoneum

In visceral disease or disorder of system
mercurial preparations given at night
being followed in 2 morning by a saline
purgative

B

Opium as a sedative made use of with
of Iodo. Tincture with C. very useful

Iodo. Hyoscyamus more useful internally
than opium.

Excellent for the most. Pale Gold. 3 1/2
inferior. ~~Ammonia~~ ^{Ammonia}. Cast. of. China. 3 1/2
Soft. Soil. 3 1/2. For. Long. This is com-
mon and in this Hospital.

509 Fatigue sometimes especially
morning

587. THE TREATMENT,—(as in hæmorrhage in general) considerably regulated by the *form* of the complaint (549); but in a great degree also, by circumstances peculiar to its situation, as well by the predisposing and exciting causes, (581-2), and the particular state of the tumours (583).—As far as it is either an *active* or a *passive* hæmorrhage, and *dependent upon a corresponding condition of the vascular system at large*, the several indications already given (561, 566), will apply; but in its *passive* form, it is much more influenced by local circumstances than most other hæmorrhages, and accordingly demands some means especially suited to itself.

588. The special indications then, are—

A. To lessen or remove as far as may be, such exciting causes (582) as continue to act,—by cooling or mild purgatives;—laxative articles of food, especially of the vegetable kind;—*the food especially, however, should be regular*—regular habit of going to stool;—Mercurial preparations, either cathartic or deobstruent as the case requires.

B. To diminish the bulk, and allay the pain of the tumours,—by Leeches,—puncturing:—Liq. Plumb. Acet. Comp. ~~or cold water~~ Fomentations;—Opiates internally and externally; Extr. Hyoscyami;—Cataplasma Fol. Belladonnæ.

C. To restore tone and vigour to the vessels which had been over distended, or ruptured,—by local cold bath,—astringent lotions, &c. of Alum, Sulphate of Zinc, Galls, Oak-bark, &c.

589. Remarks upon certain articles of the stimulant kind which prove particularly beneficial in chronic hæmorrhoids;—Bals. Copaibæ,—Ward's Paste, &c.—Management necessary when the rectum is prolapsed;

—and circumstances under which extirpation of the tumours becomes adviseable, fully treated of in Chirurgical lectures.

OF SCURVY.

590.—Origin and meaning of the name.—*Scharbock*, Teut.—Vague and dissimilar ideas attached to the term *Scurvy* as often used in common, and not infrequently in medical language: its strict and proper meaning.

591. GENERAL CHARACTER. Debility, lassitude, and dyspnœa,—with fœtor of breath, spongy swelling and bleeding of the gums,—livid blotches on the skin,—swelling and hardness of the legs, contraction of the hams,—dejection of mind,—and faintness, or even syncope upon exertion;—without fever.

592. Detail of symptoms marking the several stages and most aggravated degrees of the complaint;—and description of the morbid appearances exhibited on dissection, accounting for the variety of circumstances observable in individual cases.

593. PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Original constitution, often marked by tendency to corpulence,—very generally by sluggish disposition of body, and inactive desponding turn of mind.—General debility from preceding illness of any kind.—Disease of the chylopoietic organs especially.

594. EXCITING CAUSES. Diet affording unsuitable kind, or inadequate quantity of nourishment; but particularly salted or corrupted animal food, with defect of fresh esculent vegetable matter:—scanty supply, or bad quality of water.—Coldness of climate, season, or situation,—especially when combined with moisture, and foggy atmosphere.—Excessive fatigue,—or idleness and

normal appearances

In some instances where 2 persons have
died of syncope of cardiac, of 2 heart know-
ing found enlarged. Dr. G. Blumer observed

4 here sometimes found remarkably soft
as well as blue

Thrombosis is being found in 2 different sections
of body as well as in 2 sections of 2
muscles

Brain generally found unaffected

As there has been more or less disorganization
of the 2 rather of 2 symptoms

Approaching to the sublime
temperament

564

This desert commonly attracts of Inst. the dis-
tinct position coming round of hope of good to
when there is much mist and weather
Sisters who were most independent & in action
now to fall in first to of complacent & in

595 This disease it appears to be, scarcely
known till 18th century
more frequent in thin climates when
atmosphere is cold & moist

If even a mass of people lives much more
upon vegetable diet than formerly account
for its being less frequent

596 This disease depending upon a loss of
solid is that generally prevailing but
blood taken from a person in this state does
not putify sooner than that taken from a
person in health. It follows then not
a corruption that of a solid

Dr. Beddoes: The only not supported by the

inaction.—Depressing passions.—Foul air, especially from stagnant water, marshes, &c.

595. Why this disease little known to the Greeks and Romans;—why particularly frequent in extra-tropical climates, and during long voyages and cruises;—and why much less so now than formerly.

596. Account of the different theories which have been offered to explain the phenomena of the disease, and determine its nature; particularly with respect to its being primarily a disease of the *fluids*, or of the *solids*.—Oldest theory, — putrid ferment:—Dr. Lind's, — laxity of solids, and putrid *tendency* of blood:—Dr. Macbride's,—deficiency of *fixed air*:—Dr. Cullen's,—imperfect state of the *animal mixt*:—Dr. Milman's,—gradual diminution of vital power in the muscular fibre:—Dr. Beddoes's,—deficiency of oxygen in the system.

597. Examination of these,—the objections to which they are respectively liable in particular cases;—and view of the disease as arising under very different circumstances with respect to food, &c.—with general principles which embrace the several varieties of the complaint, and lead to their appropriate and effective means of cure.—Illustration of these principles by a comparison of Scurvy with Hæmorrhæa petechialis, and the particular mode in which the latter has been successfully treated.

598. The general indications are,—A. To avoid or diminish as much as possible such of the predisposing and exciting causes as are known to exist in the particular case.—The vast importance of this both in the prevention and cure of Scurvy, shewn, in the striking difference between the state of Lord Anson's and Captain Cook's ships' companies, during their respective

voyages round the world; with a detail of the several means employed by the latter, under the heads of—food, —drink, —clothing, —labour,—exercise,—amusement, —cleanliness,—subordination, &c.

B. To attend to, and correct, the morbid condition of particular functions and parts which takes place more remarkably in some individuals than in others.

599. Observations on the functions of the Skin, Intestines, and Kidneys, in Scurvy; and on certain remedies which have been occasionally employed in aid of the general antiscorbutic plan (598,) for relieving urgent symptoms, and expediting recovery;—under the heads of diaphoretics, —laxatives, —and diuretics.—Of the earth bath, and its operation.

600. Remarks on particular articles which have been proposed as adequate to the cure of Scurvy under a defect of fresh *acescent* vegetable matter:—e. gr. Mineral acids; —Nitre?—Vinegar; —sour Krout; —crystallized Citric acid; —Wort; —Spruce Beer; —sour flummery or *Sooins*.—*Quass*.—*Dried* vegetables? &c. —malted Barley, Gramm, &c. with the testimonies for and against them.

601. Remarks on the external treatment of Ulcers when occurring in actual Scurvy, or in a scorbutic diathesis.

OF DROPSY IN GENERAL.

602. DEFINITION. A preternatural accumulation of serous or gelatinous fluid, in the cellular membrane, or in other cavities of the body.

603. Division of dropsy into *Genera* according to its

This disease has appeared in persons who
have been able to obtain every article of food.
There are several of any circumstances, in any
way or other under which this disease has
not made its appearance.

When remedies adopted to remove the
poisonous humors are then resorted to, in some
this disease sometimes connected with disease
of the hepatic system. Ham. Systol.

590 At the capture of Lord Arden
nearly four fifths died.
Captain Cook lost but one man who died
of disease at 7 hours, which he had before
he embarked. In Cook's Notice followed
Sugar Coast short boat passengers
were kept as dry as possible but were often
by long watching. Sugar & persimmon

209 The symptoms of ... are a
... of ... are very ... in
the complaint generally, ... of
...
...
...

The best location, generally, is the ...
... points where they cannot be
... of ... location, may be ...
...

... with a small portion of ...
... of ... with aid of ...

[illegible]

about 1000 to 1500
 from 1800 to 1850. I mean

an up a series of deep L. in the N. E. corner

From a piece of linen

where 2 horses has appeared there is nothing
good by him since then in fact
not to be seen

For acid eyes, strong emulsion of
cod liver oil may be applied in
the form of a col. For. with a small
quantity of sulphuric acid also a very
useful application. For. For.
Dewet. For. and so

which families have been known to dig
up and return. This is a disease in the
present imperial family of Germany

source, with their allusive names and derivations ; *e. gr.*
 —(1) in the cellular membrane, ANASARCA ; Syn. *Sub-cutaneous*, — *interstitial*, — or *diffused dropsy* :—
 (2) in the cavity of the abdomen, ASCITES, or peritoneal dropsy :—(3) in one or more preternatural sacs, ENCYSTED DROPSY, — and this often *Ovarial dropsy* :—
 —(4) in the chest—HYDROTHORAX ; Sp. *Hydrops Pleuræ*, — *Hydrocardia*, — *Hydrops pulmonum* :—(5) in the head, — HYDROCEPHALUS, Sp. *H. externus*, — *H. internus*, — or, *Hydrops Meningum*, and *Hydrops Cerebri* :—(6) in the cavity of the scrotum—HYDROCELE :—(7) in a joint, — HYDARTHURUS :—(8) in the eye, — HYDROPTHALMIA :—(9) in the spinal theca, — HYDRORACHITIS, Syn. *Spina bifida*.

604. Account of the antagonist, yet allied functions of the EXHALANTS and ABSORBENTS ; proving, that every dropsical complaint depends immediately upon — A LOSS OF BALANCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SETS OF VESSELS.—Enquiry how far the one, or the other or both, be *generally* in fault ; and reasons for concluding, that the morbid condition exists generally and chiefly in the EXHALANTS.

605. PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Original constitution, — sometimes general, sometimes local ; — occasionally hereditary ; — often marked by a lax and sluggish state of the nervous and muscular systems, with a pale, doughy complexion, and tendency to corpulence, — answering to the leucophlegmatic habit of the ancients, and by them referred primarily to a morbid condition of the FLUIDS :—arguments for and against the humoral pathology of dropsy.—Bad air.—*Damp* atmosphere ?

606. EXCITING CAUSES. Scanty, poor, or indigestible food.—Excess in the use of thin, and watery

liquids: Sudden refrigeration, especially when previously overheated and fatigued:—Excessive loss of blood;—Profuse discharges of other kinds.—The operations of these several causes illustrated by striking examples, and by the experiments of Dr. Hales, and Professor Schultz—~~and~~ reasons why loss of blood more particularly induces dropsy.—Preceding diseases, especially Fevers, and Inflammations:—marked *locality* of their operation in many instances:—why Intermittents, ^{of putrid and fever} in particular, often bring on dropsy, and especially Ascites.—Mechanical injuries, as blows, sprains, &c. often cause *local* hydropic effusion.

607. Suppression of natural or customary evacuations; as of Perspiration,—Urine,—Menses,—Hæmorrhoids, &c. The *mechanical* and *humoral* operation of these objected to, and their influence explained in a different way:—with reasons for believing, that they are oftener *consequences*, than *causes*, of the morbid derangement which is succeeded by dropsy.—Depressing passions; the mode in which they bring forth the particular morbid tendency, pointed out.—Abuse of fermented and spirituous liquors: their *modus operandi*.

608. Obstruction to the free passage of the blood—alone sufficient to produce dropsy, beautifully illustrated by the expt. of Lower:—why compression of both Arteries and Veins, and even of the Arteries alone, should have the same effect,—explained in various examples, both of local and general dropsy.

609. Of the *kind* and *degree* of inflammatory action which especially terminates in hydropic effusion,—and the parts where it oftenest takes place; elucidated by cases and dissections.

In drawing away blood from y dog and
throwing in water y dog became hydrophobic

y dropsy that ensues from flooding after
drowning is commonly acute

Should pour with general treatment in
cases of this kind

610. GENERAL PROGNOSIS,—requires an extended consideration of the age and constitution of the patient,—the variety and degree of the causes,—the symptoms and duration of the complaint,—its being simple, or complicated with other disorders.—Universally, however, the less the tone of the system is impaired, and the blood impoverished, the sooner and more completely will the disease yield to proper remedies: whilst the disease that occurs in advanced life,—in a leucophlegmatic habit,—and is brought on by intemperance,—or connected with organic disease of the heart, lungs, liver, ovarium, &c. medicine may relieve, but will seldom cure.—Women said to be oftener cured than men; considerable exception to this:—and short persons oftener than those of large stature. — *Unfavourable signs*,—progressive wasting,—purple or livid blotches, or erysipelatous eruptions on the skin;—fœtor of the breath;—hæmorrhage from the nose, mouth, lungs, stomach, or intestines;—drowsiness;—constant feverish heat and great thirst, unless these proceed from heating medicines, and abstinence from drink:—spontaneous diarrhœa without relief:—the swelling, when reduced by medicine, returning quicker than before.—*Favourable signs*—absence of those just mentioned:—the pulse being steady, not quick, and of good strength;—the deficient excretions, especially the Urine and Perspiration, being sensibly increased by remedies not very powerful in their kind.

Conclusion to be drawn from the consistence, colour, &c. of the effused fluid.

OF ANASARCA, OR INTERSTITIAL DROPSY.

611. CHARACTER. Diffused swelling of a part, or of nearly the whole body, having usually the ordinary colour of the skin,—easily receiving the impression of the finger, and retaining it for some time;—shifting its situation more or less according to posture, and generally occupying the most dependent parts.

612. Division of Anasarca by Nosologists, into different Species or Varieties, according to its alleged Cause.

613. Of the parts in which it generally appears first,—its progress,—attendant symptoms,—and the modes in which it proves fatal.—Frequent difference in the quantity, colour, &c. of the urine, between this and other dropsies, and conclusions that may be drawn from it.

614. DIAGNOSIS. How distinguished from Leucophlegmatic Obesity, and from Emphysema.

615. PROGNOSIS. Anasarca when consequent upon Ascites or Hydrothorax, follows the event of the *primary* disease; but if *idiopathic* itself, is commonly obstinate, unless where it succeeds to Scarlatina. Has occasionally been removed by fever supervening; and in a few instances by spontaneous oozing through the pores of the skin.

616. Some account of the BERIBERI, an acute and destructive disease, almost peculiar to the East Indies,—attacking more especially the Sepoys and Lascars,—presenting a singular combination of spasmodic, hydropic, and paralytic symptoms,—and occasionally those of

Scurvy also : with conjectures respecting its cause, and suggestions for its treatment.

OF ABDOMINAL DROPSY.

617. Division of this into *Ascites*, or *Peritoneal Dropsy*—and *Encysted Abdominal Dropsy*.

618. CHARACTER OF ASCITES, A uniform, tense, and nearly inelastic swelling of the belly, accompanied with fluctuation.

619. Symptoms generally ascertaining ENCYSTED ABDOMINAL DROPSY;—the swelling in the latter being at first local,—often attended with pain;—fluctuation being obscure or altogether imperceptible;—dragging uneasiness on turning in bed, &c.

620. Of the parts in which hydropic cysts most commonly occur;—their different structures in different instances;—Proofs of the animalcular nature of hydatids (*Tenia hydatigena*, LIN.): and difficulty of accounting for their presence in the living body.—Why encysted dropsy more frequent in women than in men:—why generally fatal at last; and why more slowly so than the other forms of dropsy.

621. Under what circumstances *Ascites* and *Anasarca* are simultaneous or successive.—Modes in which *Ascites* and *Encysted dropsy* respectively destroy life.

622. Of the delicacy and difficulty which occasionally attend the diagnosis between *Abdominal Dropsy* and *Pregnancy*: and of the marks which serve to distinguish them.—Fatal effects from mistaking enlarged Liver, Spleen, or Kidney, for *Ascites*, and performing the operation of paracentesis.

OF HYDROTHORAX.

623. SYMPTOMS which usually attend it;—shortness of breath;—paleness or purple hue of the face;—difficulty of lying in a recumbent posture;—frequent, sudden, and spontaneous starting up from sleep, with sense of suffocation, and palpitation of the heart;—paucity of urine;—œdematous swelling of the lower extremities.

624. DIAGNOSIS. Difficulty of determining the existence of Hydrothorax in general; and still more the particular part in which the fluid is collected: necessity for this purpose, of minutely investigating its rise and progress,—the preceding as well as accompanying symptoms,—and the collateral circumstances of constitution, age, habits of life, &c.

625. Method recommended by Hippocrates for detecting water in the chest;—deception to which it is liable, illustrated by a case:—and danger which may attend the trial.

626. THE PROGNOSIS IN HYDROTHORAX generally unfavourable;—instances of partial or complete recovery.

OF CHRONIC HYDROCEPHALUS.

627. Division of Hydrocephalus into two distinct and widely different forms of disease, viz. the *acute* and *chronic*. Acute treated of separately (651.)

628. CHARACTER. Obvious and uniform enlargement of the cranial vault in young children, with defective ossification of the bones, and consequent openness at the sutures.

629. The disease usually connate, perhaps congenitate. Examples of it in the early foetal state.—Progress of the complaint, and the effects it produces.

630. Appearances on dissection ;—and difference between the seat of this, and of a species of Hydrocephalus often terminating the life of insane adults.

631. THE PROGNOSIS. Why *universally* unfavourable.

* * *

Hydrocele, Hydrorachitis, and Hydrophthalmia, as falling almost exclusively under the Surgeon's management, referred to another place.

GENERAL CURE OF DROPSY.

632. The indications are—A. To remove the effused fluid ;—B. To obviate the causes which gave rise to it ;—C. To prevent a return of the disease.

633. The fluid may be removed either *indirectly*, through the natural excretories of the body, as the Stomach, Intestines, Kidneys, and Skin, by means of their corresponding evacuants, viz. Emetics,—Cathartics,—Diuretics, and — Diaphoretics ;—or *directly*, through new outlets produced by Punctures, Blisters, &c.

634. VENÆSECTION ; under what circumstances useful.

635. EMETICS ; their great antiquity in the treatment of dropsy ;—drastic ones much used by Sydenham ;—uncertainty of them.—In what cases they are indicated ;—in what dangerous.—Choice of the kinds adapted to the particular case.

636. CATHARTICS ; are amongst the most powerful anti-hydropsics :—their use *generally* proportioned to the

quantity of fluid discharged. Why more effectual in Ascites, and less so in Hydrothorax, than in other kinds of dropsy.—Rules for their management.—Individual articles.—Pulv. Jalapæ Comp.—Pulv. Scam. cum Hydr. Submur. :—Cambogia.—Elaterium.—Pil. Nitratis Argenti?—Saline Cathartics,—Supertartras Potassæ.

637. DIURETICS, generally indicated, but often disappoint expectation, and of themselves rarely adequate to a cure.—Accurate comparison of their powers much wanted.—The kinds indicated under certain circumstances.—Particular articles;—Squills, and its combinations :—Colchicum ; its uncertainty and frequent failure,—Lactuca Virosa,—testimony of Collin and Stoll in favour of it ;—probable mode in which it operates.—Bacher's Pills.—Cuprum Ammoniatum, et Sulphas Cupri.—Nicotiana ;—difficulty attending the rationale of its operation.—Digitalis ; striking opposition of testimony respecting it ;—management necessary to render it safe.—Opium ? occasionally operates as a diuretic.—Diluted acids, and mild saline neutrals ;—Nitre,—Acetas Potassæ, &c.—*Stimulant Diuretics* ;—Tinct. Lyttæ,—doubts and cautions respecting its employment.—Infus. Sinapeos, Armoraciæ, Juniperi et Dauci Sylv.—Decoct. Petroselini, Genistæ, Cynaræ, &c.—Turpentine and Balsams,—Cerevisa Pini,—Aq. Picis ;—Æthers, &c.

638. DILUENTS. Abstinence from liquids long strenuously inculcated ;—discovery of its bad consequences, and great benefit of an opposite plan shewn both from principles and facts.—Kinds of diluents suited to particular cases.

639. DIAPHORETICS. The skin a copious outlet of watery fluid ;—Its function very generally impaired, and

difficultly restored in dropsy. Why diaphoresis most useful when indirectly obtained.—In what cases especially indicated.—Cautions against forcing it, as the ancients attempted to do.—Means,—*Baln. tepid.*—*Pulv. Ipec. Comp.*—*Vinum Antim. Opiatum*,—*Liq. Ammoniae Acetatis*, &c.—Methods of exciting local diaphoresis,—Vapour Bath,—Oiled Silk,—Cabbage Leaves, &c.

640. The quantity of discharge by **EXPECTORANTS** too small to encourage their use for the purpose of evacuating through the lungs.

641. **FRICTION**,—anciently much employed; why perhaps too much neglected now:—Testimonies in its favour.—Its operation explained:—adjuvants to it.

642. **ELECTRICITY**,—a powerful excitant of Nervous and of Vascular action. In what cases likely to prove serviceable;—in what useless or hurtful.—Modes of it suited to different cases.

643. **MERCURY**. The universal operation of this remedy shewn; and the variety of indications which it is capable of fulfilling, pointed out and explained.—The cases in which it is more especially beneficial, and the proper management of it.

644. **DIRECT METHOD OF REMOVING THE EFFUSED FLUID** (632);—*Paracentesis in Ascites*;—its early use often injurious; mischief on the other hand from postponing it too long:—under what circumstances it should be had recourse to. Management necessary during and after the operation. Question—how far it may be safe and useful in *Hydrothorax*:—Dangerous, and of no use in *Hydrocephalus*.—Hazardous proposal of injecting liquids into the thoracic or peritoneal cavities.—Puncturing in *Anasarca*;—necessary cautions respecting the part, the mode, and the circumstances of the case,

in which it is performed, so as to avoid inflammation or gangrene.

645. BLISTERS, or EPISPASTICS ;—the discharge by them often very great without vesication, and always stopped when inflammation supervenes :—application of this to regulate the mode of using them.

646. To fulfil the second indication (B. 632), not only necessary to avoid or diminish such of the external exciting causes as may still continue to operate, but also accurately to investigate the internal cause or causes immediately causing the loss of balance between exhalation and absorption ; *e. gr.*—(*a.*) general debility operating more especially upon the exhalant vessels ;—(*b.*) weak inflammatory action (609) ; (*c.*) obstruction, from congestion of blood, from torpor, or from change of structure, in any considerable viscus, as Lungs, Liver, Spleen, &c.

647. Means adapted to (*a.*)—Tonics of various kinds, particularly the simple bitters, variously combined with alkalies, acids, stimulants, chalybeates, &c. accordingly as the circumstances of the case may require.

648. Means suited to (*b.*) and (*c.*) ;—Local bleeding ;—blisters ;—Mercury, combined with Opiates, and Antimonials ;—Cicuta,—Extr. Taraxaci ? &c.

649. Remarks upon the general treatment of dropsy ;—the diet and regimen suited to the circumstances of the case ;—and the means likely to prevent a recurrence of the disease.

650. A due attention to the principles delivered above will readily point out the particular means especially adapted to the individual kind (603) or species of dropsy.

OF ACUTE HYDROCEPHALUS.

651. Reasons for considering this disease separately and particularly.

652. SYN. *Hydrocephalus internus*, WHYTT;—*Apoplexia Hydrocephalica*, CULL.—*Hydrocephalus acutus*, QUIN.—*Phrenicula*, RUSH.—*Hydrocephalitis*?

653. CHARACTER. Anorexia,—lassitude,—heaviness, and pain of the head, and intolerance of light.—accompanied with Febricula, costiveness, and vomiting,—and followed by unusual slowness of pulse,—dilatation of the pupils,—strabismus, and restless somnolency, or stupor: chiefly attacking persons under puberty, and more especially children.

654. Particular detail of the mode in which the disease usually commences and proceeds,—and occasional variety in the number,—order,—degree,—and duration of the symptoms,—according to the age, constitution, &c. of the patient;—reconciling the dissimilitude of individual narratives, and accounting for the opposite ideas of those authors who have framed a general character from a few cases, or adopted theories respecting its nature and proper mode of treatment in the *early* and perhaps *only curable* stage, from the manner in which the disorder fatally *terminates*.

655. Striking changes of symptoms in the progress of the complaint, dividing it into *three* distinct stages.—1st, of *irritation*,—2dly, of *oppression*,—and 3dly, of *ineffectual reaction*.

656. Account of the morbid appearances after death, explaining the circumstances of par. 655;—with stric-

tures on the propriety of the different names (652) that have been given to the disease.

657. **PREDISPOSING CAUSES**;—A peculiarity of constitution, evidently allied to scrophula,—often hereditary,—and usually marked by irritable and delicate frame of body, acuteness of intellect, and liveliness of disposition,—and sometimes by a peculiar form of the head:—Imperfect convalescence from Scarlatina, Measles, Small Pox, Whooping Cough, &c.

658. **OCCASIONAL OR EXCITING CAUSES**,—whatever can produce considerable pyrexia of the inflammatory kind, in children disposed to the disease, *e. gr.* sudden refrigeration;—the irritation of teething, and of worms, especially if attended with convulsions.—Bilious vomiting and purging suddenly checked.—Disease of the brain itself, from blows, falls, &c. or from scrophulous or other tumours formed within its substance.—Other causes alleged, but less obvious in their operation, *e. gr.* suppression, or spontaneous metastasis, of Tinea Capitis, and of other eruptions,—healing of old ulcers, issues, &c.

659. **PROXIMATE CAUSE**—still very imperfectly understood.*

660. **DIAGNOSIS.** Difficulty of distinguishing this disease in its early stage, from the febrile state occasioned by Dentition or by Worms,—owing to their having many symptoms in common:—circumstances in which they agree;—others in which they differ; and importance of a timely discrimination to the safety of the patient.

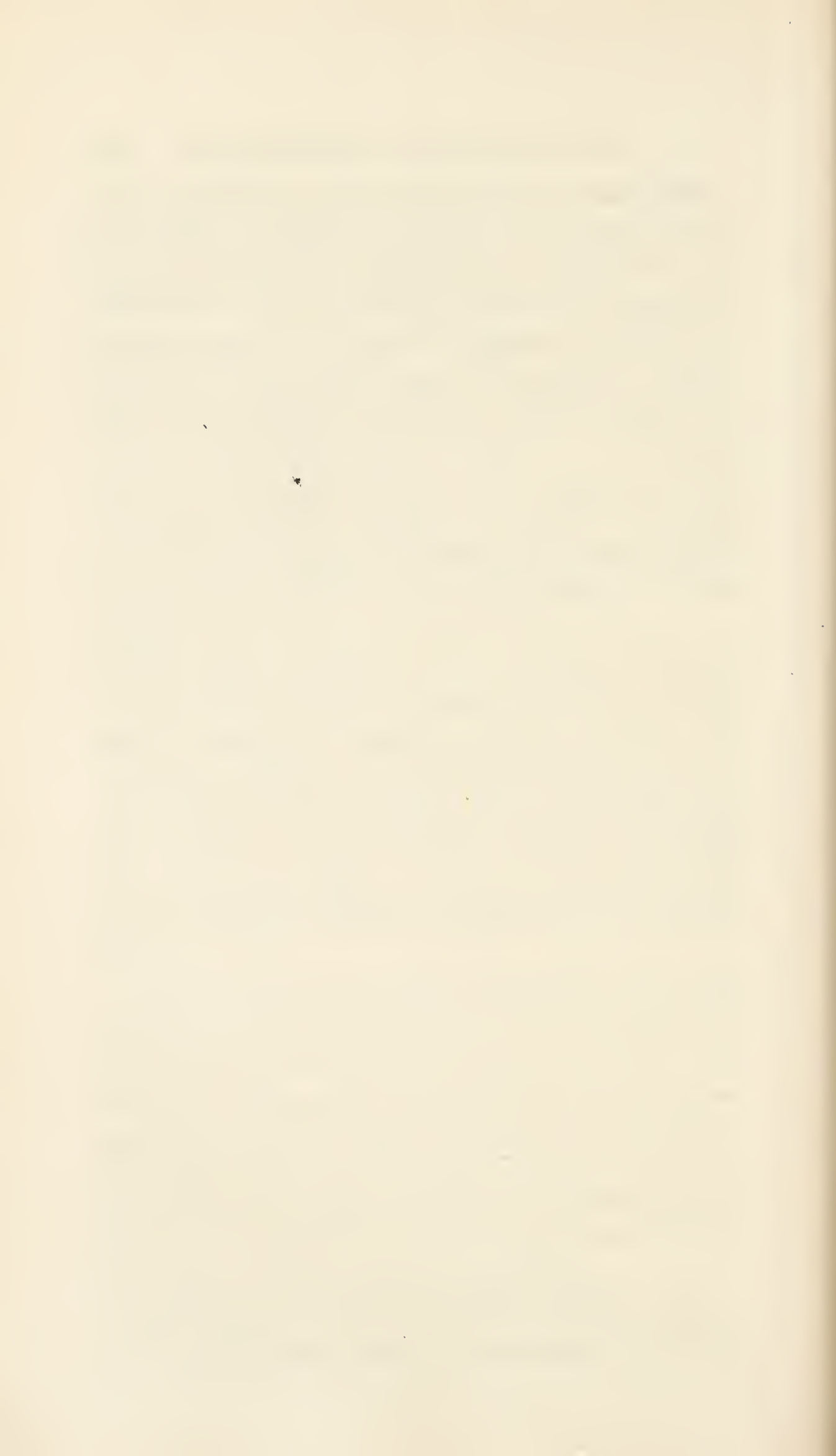
* DR. CURRY considered that the affection of the brain was in general only A CONSEQUENCE OF INFLAMMATORY IRRITATION, WITH DIMINISHED OR ALTERED FUNCTION OF THE LIVER.

rence of appetite or hunger differently accounted for ;— is probably a compound sensation.—Processes which the food successively undergoes—of Mastication and Deglutition ;—Solution and Conversion in the Stomach ; extrusion thence in the form of Chyme ;—junction with the Bile and Pancreatic Liquor ;—formation of Chyle, and its absorption by the lacteals.—General remarks on the best established theory of digestion ;—on the qualities of the Gastric Liquor,—the appropriate food of different classes of animals,—the omnivorous nature of MAN,—the influence of habit with respect to food,—and the remarkable cravings and antipathies of individuals.

667. GENERAL CHARACTER. Irregular, but commonly deficient appetite ;—occasional craving, without relish in satisfying it ;—apepsia, loathing ; —nausea, and sometimes vomiting ;—sense of load and distension after meals, followed by eructations of air, &c.—acid, nidorous, pungent, or insipid.—Mouth and fauces generally dry, and tongue white, or yellow.—Bowels generally irregular, oftenest costive, sometimes lax, or each by turns.

668. The above symptoms, accompanied with a host of others termed *Nervous*, infinitely varied in individuals, and often more distressing than the primary ones ; *e. gr.* headache,—flying pains,—noise in the ears,—giddiness, temporary absence of mind,—impaired memory ;—unrefreshing sleep,—terrific dreams,—unusual timidity,—despondency of mind ;—in a word, with all the train of complaints marking Hysteria and Hypochondriasis, as they appear in their respective constitutions.

669. Remarks on several of the symptoms (667), and on the exterior marks of constitution or habit of



residing after dinner

Strong tea especially of 2 finer kinds
as also coffee which has been used to promote
a tobacco pipe with this new very strong
tea has been given after a quantity of
urine has been taken

Spirituous liquors one of the most frequent
causes of dyspepsia in those persons of
liver being almost invariably found
disordered

And when wine taken this is very
common in young women
Taking large quantities of warm liquors
as in

those persons, in whom particular ones more especially occur.

670. PREDISPOSING CAUSE ;—original constitution ;—sometimes apparent only in defective function of the Stomach itself, at others evidently connected with want of Tone and Vigour of the body at large.

671. EXCITING CAUSES ;—these divisible into *two* kinds, viz.—A. such as operate directly on the Stomach, —and—B. such as affect it through the medium of the general system.—A. Want of due mastication, and commixture of food with the saliva ;—proofs and illustration of this, and remarks on the antizymic property of the saliva.—Food either in itself difficult of digestion, or so with respect to the individual ;—over-distension of stomach from excess in the quantity of food or drink ;—compression of the stomach from posture, &c.—violent exercise or succussion of the body after a full meal,† illustrated by ingenious experiment of professor Harwood of Cambridge :—abuse of acid and acescent articles of food,—and of stimulating condiments, or spirituous liquors ;—frequent and copious use of warm diluents : —certain articles of the narcotic kind, *e. gr.* Tobacco,—Tea,—Opium,—Bitters, &c.—B. Sedentary, inactive life ;—cold, damp atmosphere ;—grief, anxiety, and other passions and affections of the mind ;—intense application to study or business ; *Venus immodica*.—Examples of the effects of these several agents (670-1) in individuals,—in particular occupations,—and in certain classes of men.

672. The Stomach, from its extensive sympathy, often a partaker of morbid irritation communicated from other organs ; when it frequently displays symptoms so violent, and apparently so confined to itself, as

to make the *primary* and *proper source* be altogether overlooked.—Instances of this in the successful treatment of seemingly Idiopathic Dyspepsia, by remedies which manifestly and chiefly operate upon other organs, and exert little or no immediate beneficial influence upon the Stomach.

673. PROXIMATE CAUSE OF IDIOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA. A defect in the quantity or quality of the gastric fluid, the consequence of impaired secretory function of the stomach; but probably commensurate with the state of its tone and vigour as a *muscular organ*.

674. TREATMENT. Importance of previously ascertaining whether the dyspepsia be constitutional or acquired—whether idiopathic or symptomatic,—whether arising merely from errors in diet, or other extrinsic agents,—or owing to a morbid state of the Stomach independently of these.

675. The principal indications are,—1st, To avoid, remove, or as far as may be, duly regulate, those things enumerated as exciting causes (671).—2dly, To relieve urgent symptoms,—as cardialgia,—acidity,—costiveness, or purging,—and pain.—3dly, Improving the vigour of the stomach, and of the system at large.

676. FIRST INDICATION.—Difficulty of accomplishing it in many cases,—sometimes from the circumstances of the patient, but often from the force of inveterate habits.—Allowance necessary, (under certain restrictions,) for custom and constitutional peculiarities in regard to articles of food.—General indications as to the proper *kind* of food,—drawn from the obvious prevailing state of the stomach, *e. gr.* acid,—nidorous,—pituitous;—and from the exterior character of the pa-

22. Considerable sympathy of stomach and
kidneys.

Stomach may be found strong or weak
originally.

If patient must change large quantity
while he has yet some appetite left
There is no more proof that we have
eat & drunk too much than by becoming
drowsy after meals. G. S. accounts
for the flushed face after meals by the
pressure of the diaphragm upon the aorta
causing the pulse of the blood to be
lower & the extremities. This is more especially
the case in persons with short necks

Just one of eating fruit at midday instead
of eating it after dinner being then only
an adaptation to an over-distracted stomach

77. Gladly much more frequently & even
of heat than if attended with cooling
injection of cold drawn chalk
otherwise alkaline salt or carbonate
of soda &c

2. Indistinct sluggishness of the intestinal
climate, impaction as *Phlegma*
Acidum *degener* *Sim. Alkalia*.

870. Promoting rather is expected as
Lumbago is *Ag. Lepus* or purging

500 Simple attempts do not prove
inmanently true

The off. conf. almost efficacious letters
is of the kind. Concomitant is also an
excellent letter

6. Carlsberg water is excellent for
chalybeate water

500

Both of these temperatures must
contribute to the feelings of patients
the more common in this for a quarter of
an hour and afternoon to be as to the
month for a quarter of an hour

tient.—Regulation as to *quantity*;—abuse of the common precept of *eating little and often*, pointed out and explained.—Directions with regard to *dilution*, or the taking in of liquids.

677. SECOND INDICATION.—Means of fulfilling it.—Cardialgia the effect of opposite chemical qualities of the gastric contents, viz. septic,—acid,—rancid;—respectively relieved by—acids,—alkalies:—choice of the first,—Sulphuric, Nitrous, and Muriatic Acids,—native Vegetable Acids,—Carbonic Acid Gas;—of the second,—Soda,—Potassa,—Ammonia, —Magnesia,—Chalk,—Lime Water;—according to the circumstances of the case.—*Obviating costiveness*;—the milder cathartics most suitable; choice of these according to circumstances. Bile the natural tonic and laxative;—indication of increasing its quantity when deficient, and correcting its quality when depraved,—how best fulfilled.

678. Why emptying the stomach by Emetics seldom required; and why their frequent use injurious:—under what circumstances they may be employed,—and the kinds most proper.

679. Removal of pain obtained—sometimes by the means noticed above (677),—occasionally by Aromatics and other stimulants,—most effectually by Opiates:—choice and management of these respectively.

680. THIRD INDICATION (675);—why often limited in this.—Tonic remedies;—why simple astringents but little tonic,—and why Cinchona less so here than Aromatic or Simple Bitters. The *modus operandi* of Simple Bitters, and cautions requisite in their use (415).—Chalybeates not often serviceable, and why:—

when indicated.—Directions for the choice, and combination of these remedies.

681. Of the kinds of Exercise most suitable to dyspeptics;—of Friction:—of Amusement and relaxation of mind.—The temperature of the body variable in dyspepsia,—oftenest defective:—regulation of Clothing.—Of Bathing;—its frequent misapplication,—and directions for its use.

* * * *

682. Observations on a peculiar species of Dyspepsia; the *Cardialgia sputatoria* of Linnæus,—the *Pyrosis* of Cullen,—in Scotland termed the *Water-brash*;—appropriate name GASTRODYNIA SPUTATORIA.

683. CHARACTER. Sudden and violent attack of pain at the stomach, with copious discharge of colourless, insipid, and generally cold fluid, resembling saliva, from the mouth, fauces, and œsophagus.

684. Particularly frequent in certain countries;—remarks on the condition in life,—the food, &c. of those whom it chiefly affects.

685. Probable nature and cause of the disease.—Remedies most effectual in relieving the fit, and preventing its recurrence:—Opiates, — Bismuth, — Ammonia, — Æther;—Tinct. Guaiaci, — Aqua Picis, — Stimulant plasters;—change of diet.

* * *

686. SCIRRHOUS PYLORUS often mistaken for ordinary Dyspepsia; and Hepatic Disease for both. Importance of an early discrimination between them,—and circumstances which will tend to this, in—the age, and exterior character of the patient,—the seat of the pain;
with nausea at 1/2 hour after
—state of the appetite,—sensations after eating,—vo-

103. Tit affects only when stomach
is empty. It is not a disease common in
this country but very common in Scotland
and in parts of Ireland generally
confined to 2 lower classes of people who
live principally upon a vegetable diet,
not on C

105. Dyspnoea of Bismuth about 9:10
about 9:10 of 2. Dyspnoea is which may
be given three times a day a very valuable
remedy when it is accompanied with
insane ideas

108. This takes from a pint to a quart
and very useful

Change of diet is necessary

606 This is generally a fairly safe
in the course of patient generally
in the order of the first

607 Belladonna is generally to be found
to be a most powerful remedy
therefore it is a remedy which ought to
be resorted to in the early stages

It is in its true form always present
in the

291 Spontaneous humors often, in the
commence of febrile symptomatic
cases of jaundice, jaundice related

292 Spontaneous jaundice occurs in pregnancy
before & after, rises above & below

Jaundice of liver is not an infrequent
cause of jaundice in elderly people

Epistaxis does not appear to be a
common cause of jaundice

Difficult sometimes to trace jaundice to
its cause of jaundice

miting of the food,—state of the bowels,—progressive increase of symptoms,—marasmus, &c.

687. Observations on the remedies commonly employed :—*Cicuta* :—Mercury ;—Opium ;—Extr. *Hysciami* ;—Blisters, Setons :—Tepid Bath.—Of the food most proper.

OF JAUNDICE.

688. SYN. *Ικτερος*, *Græc.*—*Icterus* :—*Aurigo* ;—*Morbus Regius*, vel *arquatus*, vel *arcuatus*, *Lat.*—*Jau-nisse*, *Fr.*

689. CHARACTER. Yellowness taking place over the whole surface of the body,—but first and most conspicuously in the eyes, and roots of the nails ;—Urine thick, of a deep yellowish brown colour, and tingeing white substances immersed in it of a yellow hue ;—bowels generally costive, but sometimes loose,—with clay-coloured, or unusually pale stools ;—languor, lassitude ; drowsiness,—itching of the skin ;—altered, and generally impaired, appetite.

690. Detailed description of the commencement and progress of the disease ;—and variations occasionally observed in the state of the pulse,—respiration, stomach, intestines, skin, &c. according to the constitution and previous health of the patient, and the nature of the exciting cause.

691. Distinction of Jaundice into—idiopathic and symptomatic ;—into continued, and periodical or recurrent,—into febrile, and non-febrile ;—into yellow, and black (*Icterus*, and *Melasicterus* of authors).

692. EXCITING CAUSES. Compression of the biliary ducts, particularly the *ductus communis*,—by

posture,—by advanced pregnancy;—by tumours of neighbouring parts, *e. gr.* steatomatous Omentum,—scirrhus Pancreas, &c.—partial inflammation affecting the larger ducts;—scirrhous,—ossific deposit?—or tubercles in the liver;—inspissated bile;—biliary concretions.—Consideration of these, and of the circumstances necessary to ascertain, or at least render probable, the existence of one or other of them.—Strictures on the propriety of denominating species of the complaint, from causes which often cannot be ascertained during life.

693. Other remote causes sometimes adduced, but less evident in their operation, and more difficultly explained; *e. gr.* Spasm of the ducts,—passions of the mind,—as anger,—fear,—grief,—terror,—surprise, &c.—injuries done to the brain;—suppression of menstrual, or hæmorrhoidal discharge;—drying up of habitual ulcers;—metastasis of eruptions:—the bites of poisonous animals?

694. Observations on the secretory and excretory function of the Liver, &c.

695. THE PROXIMATE CAUSE, viz. a considerable or total obstruction to the passage of the Bile into the Duodenum, and a consequent absorption or regurgitation of it, into the circulating mass.

696. Appearances on dissection; and inquiry into the change alleged to take place in the colour of objects.

697. THE PROGNOSIS must be formed upon a consideration of the age, constitution, and previous health of the patient,—the degree and continuance of the disease,—the cause giving rise to it,—the effects it has produced,—and its being simple, or complicated with other disorders.—*Favourable circumstances*;—youth

being continued, and generally by the
detachment from a very early period the
impression in the epidermic region.

693 is to the powers of mind operating
more particularly from grief than from
other feelings may affect the secretion, &
I have found it difficult to say

Dr. L. has seen one or two cases in ^{plutonium} women
of leucoderma where the mercurial discharge
being suppressed was the cause of the complaint.

695 That it can be received by respiration
is by some doubted. This was the opinion of
Haller. That it is by absorption is the opinion
of most modern physiologists.

696 Scurvy of the lungs is very common
in old people.

597 This disease occurring at a late
period of life will commonly prove fatal
If even giving rise to a disease with very
much guide us in our prognosis

Refers may be a long, considered as
unfavorable symptoms even the third may
be an abscess in the liver

When there is much pain & only some
we can almost rely when it is given
it may be sometimes very usefully combined
with small quantities of Calomel & Opium
using of this butt at the same time

C
Cathartics will invariably be found
useful in every form of the disease when there
is inflammatory action & combine cathartics
but generally the Saline. Hydragry will be
found best under other circumstances

Emetic of the Sulphate of Zinc in Spasms
very useful

D
If Acids can only be considered as good
as an anodyne & also of Hyoscine
Bismuth

the effect of these on the
insulin of

generally speaking, antacids are useful
when they do not cause this effect
by being preservation of mineral acids
may be had recourse to

Notably a very useful remedy
in the mineral waters very useful
in the treatment of the disease

The last a very useful part of food
if given with a view of acting as a remedy
they should be given over. It has been
some examples of their beneficial effect

of these cases must be especially attended
and if necessary ought to be indulged

and previous general health,—appetite and strength little impaired,—absence of fever,—and of pain on pressure.

Unfavourable circumstances;—advanced life,—cachectic or scrophulous constitution,—pain and tenderness of the hepatic region,—symptomatic pyrexia,—hydropic tendency,—hæmorrhage, or ecchymoses.

698. TREATMENT. As the cure essentially consists in removing the obstruction to the free egress of the Bile from the Liver, the treatment will vary according to the nature of the cause giving rise to that (692-3):—the chief indications then will be——

A. To lessen inflammatory action if present:—by Bloodletting, general and topical;—blisters;—tepid bath:—Antimonials, &c.

B. To alleviate pain, and to relax spasmodic constriction:—by Opiates—alone, or combined with Calomel and Antimonials, &c.

C. To evacuate inspissated bile, mucus, or biliary concretions, blocking up the ducts:—by Emetics,—Cathartics;—kinds of these most proper.

D. To remove scirrhus or other affections of the Liver itself, or of contiguous parts:—by Mercury,—Cicuta, &c.

E. To supply the want of bile in the alimentary canal,—and to assist in carrying off that which floats in the circulating mass:—by Bitters;—Antacids;—laxatives:—Diuretics and Diaphoretics.

Lastly, F. To support the strength, until the obstruction be removed:—by Food easy of digestion, and suited to the general circumstances of the patient's constitution, and natural cravings.

699. Observations on the nature, formation, and variety of biliary concretions, or Gall Stones, illustrated

by specimens, &c. ;—and on the remedies that have been proposed for dissolving them while lodged in the gall-bladder,—or ducts.

OF DIABETES.

700. SYN.—*Dipsacus*; — *Hydrops ad matulam*; — *Polyuria*; — *Chyluria*; — *Cachexia urinaria*? Origin and meaning of these terms respectively.

701. CHARACTER. Urine either having a saccharine quality,—being inordinate in quantity, or both;—accompanied with dry or parched skin,—unusual craving for food and drink, wasting of the flesh and strength,—and hectic pyrexia.

702. Detail of symptoms which generally attend the rise and progress of the disorder,—and the considerable variations which occur in individual cases.—Division of the complaint into two *species*, or rather, perhaps, into two distinct *forms*, viz. the *D. insipidus*, and *D. mel-litus*,—with their characteristic marks,—the train of symptoms by which they are respectively accompanied,—their comparative frequency,—and the difference in their result.—Names designative of each proposed,—*Polyuria debilitans*,—and *Melituria tabifica*.

703. Chronological sketch of the disease, as noticed by different authors,—with an account of the principal theories offered by eminent physicians respecting its particular nature and seat.—Account of the appearances after death.

704. PREDISPOSING CAUSE. Uncertainty respecting the precise nature of that state of the system which gives a tendency to the *Melituria tabifica*; but probability of its being often original and constitutional,—and

with the addition of black, red & white
sulfur. The black is a mixture of iron
sulfide & white sulfur. The red is
a mixture of iron sulfide & white sulfur.
The white is a mixture of iron sulfide
& white sulfur. The black is a mixture
of iron sulfide & white sulfur. The red
is a mixture of iron sulfide & white sulfur.
The white is a mixture of iron sulfide
& white sulfur.

Nitric acid a very useful remedy in many
of the cases of jaundice. It is superior to saleratus
because it is not so liable to irritate the bowels
as saleratus is.

Alkalies in their fixed or caustic state are
recommended by Dr. Saunders.

Various other remedies mentioned as
indicated in the text.

The quantity of urine passed in 24 hours
is mentioned in the text. The quantity of urine
passed in 24 hours is mentioned in the text.
The quantity of urine passed in 24 hours
is mentioned in the text.

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is mentioned in the text. The quantity of urine
passed in 24 hours is mentioned in the text.
The quantity of urine passed in 24 hours
is mentioned in the text.

7.2 Not infrequently a 2 degree of
2 complaint there is disturbance in
2 function of 2 mind

Not infrequently, persons in the above
are cut off by attacks upon 2 chest or
bleeding pulmonary. They also sometimes
suffer from attacks upon 2 brain

4. Specific gravity of 2 urine of diabetic
patients is greater than normal

Diabetes insipidus may occur in connection
with diabetes mellitus

2 former is likely to prove fatal than
2 latter

7.3 Willis is 2 author who has given 2
a good description of 2 disease. He has
attempted to describe 2 symptoms of 2 disease

717 The smell of γ sweat urine resembles
from γ natural urine in γ diabetes insipidus
the smell is generally wanting

In diabetes mellitus γ specific gravity of γ
urine much greater

718 In diabetes mellitus γ prognosis is
generally favorable D. C. has not seen one
can satisfactorily cured

In γ for γ greater number of cases γ patients
die from γ superinfection of other disease
as a back upon γ heart brain

Upon dissection γ kidneys will be generally
found in a relaxed state

We generally find organic disease as in
 γ lungs or γ liver not so frequent

therefore occasionally hereditary :—several striking instances of this related.

705. EXCITING CAUSES. Various and opposite ones mentioned by authors,—agreeing only in the circumstance of their ultimately weakening the tone and vigour either of the System at Large, or of particular organs, in persons already disposed to the disease,—*e. gr.* preceding complaints of the febrile kind, especially Intermitting Fevers;—the excessive use of cold watery fluids—^{thus weakened by them}—or of articles acting particularly upon the renal secretion;—falls, blows, strains, or other injuries inflicted on the loins, and thereby affecting the kidneys;—torpid, or obstructed and sluggish state of the Liver;—&c.

706. PROXIMATE CAUSE—in *Polyuria debilitans* a state of the Uropoietic vessels seemingly analogous to that of the exhalants in dropsy, (604);—in *Melituria tabifica* a perverted condition of the Digestive or Assimilatory functions, whereby the food is converted into blood of a loose texture, and of a quality neither fitted for the due nourishment and support of the body, nor for supplying the principles necessary to give the usual character and properties to the several secreted and excreted fluids.

707. DIAGNOSIS. This easy between Diabetes and any other disorder; and only necessary between the two *forms* of itself (702):—marks denoting these respectively.

708. PROGNOSIS.—To be drawn from the form of the disease,—its duration,—and consequences,—together with a consideration of the remedies already employed, and the effects they have had :—but, generally speaking, rather favourable in *Polyuria debilitans*,—

and the contrary in *Melituria tabifica*.—Account of the unexpected, speedy, and fatal way in which the disease has occasionally been observed to terminate, with the appearances on dissection.

709. THE TREATMENT. — Necessarily different, accordingly as the disease consists merely in *augmented quantity*, or in *altered quality* of the Urine;—or if these are combined, to the proportion of the one to the other.—The chief indications then will be—

A. To increase or restore the perspiratory function, and thereby lessen the unusual determination to the kidneys;—by Diaphoretics—the tepid bath;—friction with oil;—exercise;—warm clothing;—change of climate, &c.

B. To correct the peculiar morbid state of the Chylopoietic or Sanguific functions, which occasions the saccharine quality of the Urine;—by removing such obviously diseased action as may be detected in any of the organs concerned in this process, whether the Kidneys,—Stomach,—Liver,—Lungs, &c.

C. To lessen or prevent the formation of saccharine matter, by abridging the use of Vegetables, or confining the patient almost entirely to Animal diet,—aided by medicines which seem the most remote from any thing like a vegetable acescent or saccharine quality,—*e. gr.* Sulphur,—Sulphuret of Potass,—Sulphurated Ammonia, &c.

D. To produce a sudden and general change of action in the Sanguiferous System, by reducing the *quantity of blood* to a due balance with the *power of the vessels*,—by Venæsection, repeated from time to time, according to the degree of effect observed to result from it.

of the disease generally of cutaneous form
is deficient

Dr. Ross said to have seen no
disease in the combined of skin
with alcohol

Friction with oil of lemon to have had a
temperary good effect

Excision may be used with advantage to the
individual

Change of climate might be of service in a
prolonged temperature

Dr. Park as well as Dr. Pratt, recommended
upon a strict antiphlogistic plan

As to the use of Opium

He said in some cases at St. George's Hospital
Opium has cured the disease

If patient should be allowed then or from
moderate meals ^{very} but moderate efforts
but to be gratified to its extent

When there is a run off of the humors
of the skin

When mischief has occurred to the lungs
he must have recourse to blood letting

with those means which will prevent an
unintentionally chyle being introduced into the
system

After a urine has assumed its natural
properties & lighter tinted with cream
being on its surface that

2^d Urineal diet indispensable
I observe that 2 cases cured at St. George's
Hospital were sent on a mixed diet

Perhaps a small dose may be done by two
this chosen with chemical views

3^d This is given the part has, viz. viz.
taken of it

It may be very useful & advantageously
combined with other remedies

& In γ diabetes insipidus we must regulate
tonics They are not to be relied upon in
diabetes mellitus

Chalybeates have been very extensively tried
without more benefit than other remedies
Light diet may assist

Cold Bath would be generally injurious

Phlebotomy may be tried when there has been
much blood found useful

Opium under all circumstances can
be not useful adjunct may be gradually
increased

How soon a very useful as hypnotic

E. To assist in restoring the body at large to its pristine vigour,—by various tonic remedies, as Cinchona,—Sulphuric Acid,—Bitters,—Chalybeates,—Cold bath, &c.

Uterine fluid - Stone
Uterine - Catarrh - Stone &c.

URINARY CONCRETIONS.

710. SYN. *Lithiasis*, Vogel and Macbride.—*Calculus urinarius* Auctorum :—Anglicè *Gravel* and *Stone*.

711. Difficulty of giving any short and precise character to this disease, from the difference in Situation, Structure, and Sympathy, of the organs affected ;—from the variety, both in number and degree, of the Symptoms ; from many which are thought characteristic, being found to arise from other causes ;—and from Calculi being discovered after death, in the kidneys and bladder of persons who had never made any particular complaint indicative of their presence.

712. Usual symptoms of Calculus, or of the *litho-poietic process* in the *Kidney* ;—Pain in the region of the kidney, increased on motion ;—sometimes violent pain referred to the Stomach, accompanied with nausea and vomiting ;—at others, dull pain stretching along the Ureter, with numbness of the thigh, and retraction or pain of the testicle on that side :—Urine variable, sometimes pale and copious,—oftener high coloured and scanty, and depositing a lateritious sediment,—minute red crystals,—pus,—or blood :—occasionally attended by pyrexia.

713. CYSTIC CALCULUS commonly marked by frequent, difficult, and painful discharge, sometimes with sudden suppression, and sometimes with constant stillicidium, of urine :—dull pain and sense of weight

affecting the perinæum, urethra, and rectum;—itching or dull pain of the glans penis:—Urine as in par 712, or loaded with mucus.

714. **DIAGNOSIS.** Circumstances serving to distinguish Lithiasis from the symptoms occasioned by Lumboago,—stricture of the Urethra,—enlarged Prostate,—thickened bladder, &c.

715. **CAUSES:**—*Predisposing*,—a constitutional disposition strikingly prevalent in individuals,—often obviously hereditary,—very frequently connected with Gout, and commonly with Indigestion:—*Exciting*;—whatever tends either directly or indirectly to weaken the tone of the urinary organs, *ex. gr.* inflammatory irritation, whether arising spontaneously under general fever,—from cold applied to the loins and pelvis,—from gouty or rheumatic metastasis,—from mechanical injury, as blows, falls, strains, hard riding, &c.—or from articles specifically affecting the urinary passages, as Cantharides, Turpentine, &c.—the excessive use of neutral saline diuretics;—the use of hard water.—Long confinement to a recumbent posture;—too long retention of urine;—Sedentary inactive life;—Indigestion;—Foreign bodies introduced into the bladder.—Why Women less subject to urinary calculi, especially of the bladder, than Men.

716. Account of the prodigious size, or great number of stones recorded;—the singular articles occasionally forming their nucleus;—the difference in their shape, colour, texture, &c.—and the variation observable in the same calculus during its increase;—illustrated by specimens.

717. *Chemical examination of Urinary Concre-

* See DR. MARCET'S *valuable little treatise*.

74 Stomach affections with distension in
2 children from lambs

2 enlarged prostate with heat once noticed
by introduction of finger into rectum
2 in a case of prostatic, existed in a child
from 17 1/2 years old which was mistaken
for calculus

2 thickened Harderian ~~glands~~ with significant
injection with a rounded appearance of
the ~~glands~~ ~~glands~~ accompanied with, in some
then inflammation of the ~~glands~~

75 It is very frequent in children whose
parents are subject of gonorrhea this was an
observation of Dr. Willan

76 The use of hard water may be
considered as a cause of 2 diseases being
2 agouties

Excretion inactive like one of 2 most
powerful excreting organs

Person who indulges largely in animal
and spirituous liquors are more susceptible
to 2 formation of lithic acid in
increased quantities

A nucleolus found as a nucleus might have
been swallowed & in that way made its way
into 2 bladder as they have been known to
traverse all parts of 2 body

716 Q. I. does not believe that a calculus has
been here discovered

720 When calculi are large & and of 2 surfaces
with generally 2 required

Proph. and. states that 4.5 consists of 5.5
of renal or renal consist. of uric acid

Proph. states that a Prognosis is given. An. 1/2
Proph. a very excellent prognosis.

When there are renal calculi or cysts
generally depend upon 2 or 3 alterations

When there is much fluid excretion into
the generally a green
the calcification is short. very to always
given

B. Dabthe has the Phosphate lime
may be used.
Extraction of salts do not appear to have
been attempted with success

Superphosphate will generally destroy the
individuals. I have not in this country
been attempted

721
Mr. Stephens' solvent consisted principally
of alkaline earths &c.

tions;—the variety in the kind, and proportion, of their component parts, connected with their external character, the symptoms they excite, and the state of the Urine;—explaining the efficacy of opposite anti-lithic remedies; and affording ground for their employment *à priori*.

718. Inquiry into the nature of the morbid state productive of Urinary Calculus;—its analogy to, and its frequent connection and alternation with Gout shewn.

719. PROGNOSIS.—To be drawn from the age and constitution of the patient;—the duration,—degree,—and form of the disease;—its effects upon the general system, or the particular parts;—the kind of remedies already employed, and their result.

720. TREATMENT. The plan will be either *cure*-*tive*, or *merely palliative*, according to circumstances. The general indications are,—

A. To mitigate urgent symptoms, as inflammation,—pain,—spasm, &c.—by bloodletting general or topical;—warm bath;—fomentations;—laxatives;—*Digitalis*?—*Opiates*, alone or with *Antimonials*,—in glyster, &c.

B. To expel, dissolve, or otherwise remove Concretions already formed;—by mild diuretics,—mucilaginous diluents;—articles possessing a chemically solvent power on calculi *out* of the body, and concluded to exert a lithontriptic one *within* it, *e. gr.* caustic and mild alkalies, in different forms;—*Lime Water*;—*Soap*;—*Acids*, particularly the *Carbonic* and *Muriatic*;—*Phosphoric Acid*?—Proposal of injecting insolvents into the bladder,—and of performing *Nephrotomy*,—considered. Account of modes proposed to remove *Calculi* lodged in the *Urethra*, without cutting.

C. To correct that state of the System, or of the Urinary Organs, upon which the *formation* of Calculi depends (718),—by regulation of Diet and Regimen, adapted to the case;—correcting morbid state of Digestion (See DYSPEPSIA): Uva Ursi, and other Astringents:—Turpentine and Balsams.

721. Remarks on particular remedies;—Greenfield's combination of Cantharides in substance, and Camphor;—Mrs. Stephen's solvent, &c.

OF ASTHMA.

722. Derivation and meaning of the name.

723. GENERAL CHARACTER: difficulty of breathing recurring at intervals, accompanied with sense of straitness and oppression in the chest, and sonorous respiration; generally also with cough, at first short and difficult, but towards the end of the paroxysm more free, and often with copious expectoration of mucus.

724. Distinction between Dyspnœa, Orthopnœa, and Asthma; and the appropriate application of these terms to different states and forms of difficult breathing pointed out.

725. Division of Asthma into *idiopathic*,—and *symptomatic* (*A. hystericum*,—*hypochondriacum*,—*arthriticum*,—*exanthematicum*); and importance of this in a curative view.

726. Detail of symptoms which generally precede, accompany, and follow the paroxysm; and occasional variation of these, explaining the different forms it assumes, and accounting for the terms of *continued* and *periodic*,—*humid* and *dry*,—*catarrhal* and *spasmodic* asthma, given to it by authors.



727 Dr. C. has seen a few from every side
of the island in the branches of the trees

Then, particularly smoke arising from
red fires an exciting cause

North Easterly winds most prejudicial
to those laboring under these complaints

At present I have a number of them who have suffered
from 2 or 3 miles of march and from 2 miles
of climb

Dr. Butler considers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

229 Affections peculiarly and in a
transudic form distinguish it from
struck

2 Hydrotic form of difficulty of breathing
is continued ^{also} in the night & hurried pulse

In angina pectoris the pain is generally
confined to the region of the heart and to the
joint of the shoulder

Sometimes no other pulse in with the regular
attacks of intermitting fever

Substances getting into the trachea are
generally accompanied with a constant
irritating cough.

727. CAUSES : — *Predisposing*—a peculiarity of constitution, especially with respect to the Lungs, and this often hereditary :—*Exciting*,—irritation from various organic diseases of the lungs, heart, diaphragm, &c. ;—plethora ;—distension of stomach ?—sudden refrigeration, especially from cold air when the body is overheated :—breathing very hot, or otherwise rarefied air ;—inhaling various kinds of dust,—smoke, or acrid vapours ;—mephitic gases ;—metallic fumes ;—certain conditions of the air, independent of temperature or moisture, and operating differently upon different patients ; exanthematic metastasis, or suppression of customary discharges ;—passions of the mind ;—particular odours &c.

728. Examination of the proximate cause of the Asthmatic paroxysm, as alleged by different writers ; and investigation of its probable nature and seat, founded on a consideration of the symptoms, exciting causes, &c.

729. DIAGNOSIS. Circumstances distinguishing Asthma from Catarrh, Croup, Hydrothorax, and Angina Pectoris ;—And from the difficulty of breathing which sometimes attends Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Intermitting Fevers, &c. or is owing to foreign bodies accidentally getting into the trachea.

730. PROGNOSIS :—except where the constitution is unimpaired,—the disease recent,—not hereditary,—and arising from some metastasis,—generally unfavourable :—but often recurs with severity for many years, and seldomer proves fatal from the violence of the paroxysm, than from including hydrothorax, &c.

731. THE TREATMENT varies considerably accordingly as the disease occurs in a plethoric or exanguious habit,—as it is idiopathic or symptomatic (725),—ca-

tarrhal, or purely spasmodic (726). The general indications, however, are—

A. To remove such of the exciting causes as may still continue to act.—

B. To relieve urgent symptoms arising from *vascular repletion*,—by general or topical bloodletting ;—cautions respecting the former ;—and doubts as to the utility of the latter :—*from Spasm*,—by Opium,—Æther,—Ammonia, — Musk, — Camphor, — Cajeput Oil,—strong Coffee,—Cold Air and Drink,—Pediluvium,—Asafoetida, &c.—*from viscid phlegm*,—by nauseating Emetics, Ipecacuanha, Squills, Tobacco, Mustard ;—Cathartics ;—these either alone, or combined with Opiates, and sometimes given in clyster.

C. To recal to its original and proper seat and form, any other disease, upon the disappearance or metastasis of which the Asthmatic complaint had supervened ;—or to compensate for it, by exciting some analogous action or discharge,—by Sinapisms,—blisters,—hot bath,—Emmenagogues,—Diaphoretics, — Sulphur ; — Issues, —Setons.

D. To correct such cognizable morbid state of the system at large, or of any individual function, as appears to be connected with, and to aggravate the asthmatic tendency ;—by Cinchona,—preparations of Zinc, Copper, &c. cold bathing,—Cicuta,—Digitalis,—Diuretics,—Acids ;—suitable diet and regimen.

732. Remarks upon particular remedies occasionally recommended ; — Galvanism ; — Arsenic ; — metallic Quicksilver ;—re-inoculation of the itch ;—breathing Carbonic-Acid gas, Oxygen gas, &c. &c.

It is the rule of taking any blood
generally will be a first step. It is not
however a remedy which can be frequently
resorted to

Little & Chapman one of the most useful
antispasmodics

Spasmodic is a particularly useful
when there is flatulent distension of the
stomach

And with a very hazardous remedy it
could never be used

Spasmodic the kind of spasmodic case
is not

Spasmodic is a very valuable
medicine given so as to produce a reaction

Spasmodic has not been found to be useful
in the treatment of Spasmodic

Antispasmodics may be given so as to
produce their effects without the necessity of

When this disease is connected with
and sometimes may be employed

Dr. Haller found himself materially
relieved by taking animal food in small
quantities

It is as if we had to give up the
most delicious

Time under many circumstances, will be
hardly any. I will not say
yours of course

Polyg. Torr. a very distinct character

rather a very good whole.

Therapsid *Acid* *et* *nitro*

Polianisia is introduced by a ^{2nd} *Polianisia* plant,
it is worthy of time

Ex. 2. *Alum. modic.* from *Lib. habs.* - even
might be restored upon the effect

27. 6. doubtless spring of 2500, 91
probably

-75 It is a design generally very common
for school children

OF WHOOPING COUGH.

733. SYN. *Tussis Convulsiva* of most authors;—*Pertussis*, Cull.—Anglicè, *Kink* or *Whooping Cough*; improperly *Chincough*.

734. CHARACTER. Frequent and violent fits of coughing, consisting of many successive short expirations, followed by one deep and loud inspiration, and these quickly alternating for several times,—generally ending with the expectoration of very tough phlegm, often with sneezing, and frequently with vomiting:—Evidently contagious;—usually epidemic:—affecting children more especially;—and occurring but once during life.

735. Mode in which the disease commences and proceeds; and variation of symptoms depending on constitution,—habit of body,—and preceding or casually accompanying complaints.—Division into the *Catarrhal*, and *simply Spasmodic* forms.

736. Inquiry into the nature and chief seat of the disease;—and arguments, both from analogy and facts, tending to shew,—that it has a definite period of duration in its *acute* and *contagious* state.—Division of it into *two stages*, viz. the *Specific*, and *Habitual*; and the relative continuance of these:—explaining apparent difficulties, and directing to a consistent and successful plan of treatment.

737. CAUSES:—*Predisposing*—A constitutional susceptibility common to children, differing greatly in individuals, and rapidly diminishing by age:—*Exciting* (*A.*) of the disease—the specific Contagion, probably exhaled and inhaled with the breath;—(*B.*) of the pa-

roxysms,—bodily exertion, as running, &c.—distension of stomach,—indigestible food,—irritation of the lungs from smoke, &c.—passion of anger, crying.

738. **DIAGNOSIS.**—Difficulty of distinguishing Whooping Cough from Catarrh in the beginning; marks assisting to do this, where they are not combined.

739. **PROGNOSIS.** The disease especially fatal to infants,—to children born of phthisical or asthmatic parents,—and to those possessing general delicacy of frame, or reduced by preceding illness.—Unfortunate combination with Measles or Catarrh.—Epistaxis sometimes relieves; but is often a mark of severe disease, and when copious or frequent proves hurtful.—Sometimes terminates suddenly in convulsions and death; but the fatal event generally preceded by constant dyspnœa, livid colour of the face, extremities, &c.—Often brings on Phthisis and mesenteric obstruction; occasionally Jaundice:—common mode in which it probably acts.

740. Explanation of certain symptoms;—and appearance of the lungs in fatal cases.

741. **TREATMENT.** When symptoms mild, little interference necessary,—there being no Antidote to the Specific Exciting Cause. The general indications are,—throughout the complaint, but especially—

IN THE FIRST STAGE (736) to mitigate urgent symptoms, whether (*a.*) of the *Catarrhal*,—or (*b.*) of the *Spasmodic* kind (735);—(*a.*) by bloodletting, general or local, according to the degree of plethora, or of febrile irritation and dyspnœa present;—by Laxatives;—occasional nauseating Emetics, and Expectorants;—by Blisters;—mild Diaphoretics, &c.—Choice and management of these respectively.

IN THE SECOND STAGE, — to break the habit of

730 If caught will generally distinguish it
from catarrh

740 This disease has been noted in connection
of hair being ~~long~~ affected to it

This disease is an inflammatory disease
if treated properly it will commonly
be cured ^{soon} ~~at~~

recurrence, by lessening general or local irritability, and giving tone to the system at large :—by Opiates,—Digitalis,—Cicuta,—Hyoscyamus?—Castor;—Musk, &c. —Cinchona;—preparations of Zinc;—Myrrh;—Chalybeates, &c. —stimulant and opiate frictions, &c. to the stomach and spine;—change of air.—Cold bath.

742. Remarks on certain remedies occasionally employed, and on their *modus operandi* when beneficial :—Dr. Burton's combination of Cinchona, Cautarides, and Camphor.—Muscus pixidatus.—Roach's embrocation.—Moderate impression of fear.

OF COLIC.

743. SYN. *Enterodynia*?—Derivation of the term Colic : includes a number of painful abdominal affections, differing widely in their particular seat and causes, and agreeing only in their

744. GENERAL CHARACTER of—deep-seated pain occupying especially the epigastric and umbilical regions—generally attended with costiveness, and sometimes with vomiting.

745. Division into species, according to its nature, or to its real or alleged

746. EXCITING CAUSES ;—*e. gr.* flatus (*C. flatulenta—hysterica* ?);—accumulated fœces (*C. stercorea, —gravidarum*);—articles swallowed and irritating the intestines from their indigestible nature, or their mechanical, chemical, or specific quality (*C. accidentalis*);—worms (*C. verminosa*);—calculous or other concretions lodged in the colon (*C. calculosa*); or in the kidney (*C. nephritica*);—copious excretion of acrid bile (*C. bilosa*);

gall-stones (*C. cholethica*; See JAUNDICE);—retention of the meconium (*C. meconialis*);—acidity of the primæ viæ (*C. infantum*,—*dyspeptiæ*);—metastasis of gout, rheumatism, &c. (*C. arthritica*, &c.)—dentition;—cold applied, especially to the feet (*C. phlogistica*);—scirrhus or other coarctation of the intestinal tube (*scirrhus rectum*, &c.);—application of lead in various modes (*C. Pictorum*; Devonshire Colic;—*Dry Belly-ache* of the West Indies? &c.)—Periodical or Intermittent Colic.

747. Symptoms, &c. respectively denoting these several species.

748. PREDISPOSING CAUSE.—Constitutional or acquired irritability of the muscular fibres of the intestines.

749. PROXIMATE CAUSE.—Violent spasm affecting a portion of the intestinal canal, and preventing the ready descent of the fœculent or other contents.

750. THE PROGNOSIS must be drawn from—the age, constitution and previous health of the patient,—the continuance, repetition and degree of the disease,—and the known or probable causes giving rise to it;—but above all, from the absence or presence of inflammation or fixed obstruction.—*Favourable Symptoms*;—intermission of pain or occasional change in its seat;—slow, or but little quickened pulse;—pressure being easily borne, or giving relief;—fœculent evacuations.—*Bad Signs*;—Frequent retching;—obstinate costiveness;—tension of the abdomen, and pain on pressure;—pulse very frequent, small and hard:—hot dry skin, or partial clammy sweats;—dry brown tongue;—hiccup;—delirium.—Colic from lead often ends in tedious

Colic is very common in this country
Especially in the summer months it is
frequently violent but frequently less and
is inflammation of the intestines

The greatest number of cases of enteritis & dys-
entery have been taken with a symptom of
colic

Dr. Spake found that enteritis is
more prevalent in the autumn than in the
summer season of the year. As for the winter

Medical & Intermittent colic, much
more common in the warm climates than in the
country

C. pictum is named from its colour
as *pictus*.

2. When color arises from the skin to be
it is that most likely to be followed by
disturbances in blood & living with kind
personality

2nd. When in young persons from a
most acute & distressing nervous disorder
the disease is removed in a few months, in place
of pain & distress, the mind is
at peace & the body is well.

3. When the color points to an acute
is a warning to most physicians, who
from the state of the skin being inflamed after
the exhibition of a large dose of mercury
the skin is a very reliable sign.

53 Main interesting diseases, especially
2 affections of cold water as cold high
low, etc. and account

The patient chills has occasionally
suffered when other remedies have failed in
treatment of pleurisy & cold of the lungs

There has been successfully given in the
cases of from 9 to 12 to 14

Others who has also been successfully given

Potassium very successful after 2 weeks
has been used

Amalgam under most circumstances of course
not likely to be attended with benefit

54 Diet should be light
Anals to be kept open
Friction over the stomach & bowels very
useful

Amalgam used in skin men especially men
of old men

paralysis of the extremities, especially of the wrists.
(See PALSY.)

751. TREATMENT. Although as far as the disease is merely dependent on Spasm, the plan of cure is simple and generally successful; yet from the very different nature of the Exciting Causes (746), a minute investigation of the rise, progress, &c. of the attack, is of great utility in directing particular measures.—The chief indications are—1st. To prevent or remove inflammatory action;—2d. To relieve pain and spasm;—3d. To procure free and fœculent evacuations;—4th. To guard against a recurrence of the disease.

752. Means calculated to fulfil these several indications respectively adapted to the particular species (739), degree, or stage of the complaint,—considered *seriatim*, under the heads of,—1st. Bloodletting, general or topical;—warm bath,—fomentations;—blisters;—2d. Aromatics:—Opiates by the mouth or anus;—3d. Cathartics,—*e. gr.* *Magnesiae Sulphas*,—*Ol. Ricini*,—*Hydr. Subm.*, or the milder mercurial preparations,—*Extr. Colocynth. Comp. &c.* Rules for the choice and management of these; and particularly with regard to the circumstances under which Cathartics are proper, or even safe.

753. Remarks on particular remedies occasionally employed in Colic;—Affusion of cold water on the lower extremities;—Clyster of tobacco smoke or infusion?—Turpentine clyster;—Alum;—*Sulphas Cupri*;—*Petroleum*, &c.

754. Means necessary to guard against future attacks—Riding,—Sailing,—Friction,—Diet,—Regimen,—Clothing, &c. *Spiced Bath very useful*

OF TETANUS.

755. A general term, including *Trismus*, or Locked Jaw,—*Opisthotonos*,—*Emprosthotonos*,—and *Pleurosthotonos*.

756. GENERAL CHARACTER. Spastic rigidity of the voluntary muscles, especially of the jaw, neck, and trunk of the body, accompanied with violent pain, and with occasional convulsive exacerbations:—without primary fever or affection of the sensorium.

757. Detail of symptoms marking the commencement and progress of the disease under the different forms enumerated above, (par. 755.); and comparative frequency of these forms. *See Appendix +*

758. PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—Perhaps an original and constitutional tendency to cramp or spasm;—hot climate and season;—a somewhat peculiar, but yet unascertained, in the soil, air, &c. of certain countries;—and in a general way, whatever weakens the tone, and increases the mobility of the muscular system.

759. EXCITING CAUSES. Sudden refrigeration, especially when the body is overheated and perspiring. (*T. à frigore*)—Local irritation, from wounds, bruises, &c. (*T. traumaticus*.) Acid or other saburra in the primæ viæ of infants.—Retrocedent or repelled gout;—suppressed menses.—Preceding *Colica Pictonum*, or Dry Belly-Ache.

760. Occasionally takes place as a symptomatic affection in tropical fevers (*T. febricosus*);—is sometimes also an anomalous form of hysteria (*T. hystericus*); and an effect of certain narcotic poisons.

755. This one is nearly connected with the
same

756. The bones in this complaint will show
the same extremely acute & more sensitive
than I find at other times light colored
& smooth

757. The same as the ^{above} but the
membranes are

+ more to the nature of the angles of the same

758. The bones are more than
in nearly identical habit

That it may in many instances be connected with deranged state of the nervous system and more particularly of the sympathetic system is not improbable

I have been lately supplied this disease has been connected with some marked influence of 2 spinal canal But there may be considered in the nervous system & need extra influences

In the case of difficulty of swallowing in going to 2 violent pain in the forehead & 2nd vertebra 2 patient cannot bear & sensation common in the forehead generally 2nd vertebra 2 injured part must be removed when 2 disease is too slow it is generally to be anticipated
I had a case of carcinoma of the stomach & electricity

763 If diphtheria in this country generally
proves fatal in 7 or 10 days it is
more fatal

If probability of recovery depends upon
cause when it arises from loose infection
it is more likely to prove fatal than when
arising from cold If diphtheria sometimes
in this country proves fatal in 2 or 3 days
of 48 hours If patient survives
first ten days or fortnight he will generally
recover

761. PROXIMATE CAUSE.—Investigation of the peculiar morbid state of the Nervous System productive of Tetanus,—from a consideration of the predisposing and exciting causes; and its not being peculiar to Man:—and inquiry how far it depends upon the Brain, or upon the Sentient Extremities of the Nerves; with deductions from thence as to the treatment, compared with the result of experience.—Strong analogy in certain respects, and difference in others, between Tetanus and Hydrophobia; with conclusions, as to the means to be employed in the latter.

762. DIAGNOSIS. Circumstances distinguishing incipient Tetanus from Rheumatic affection,—from Convulsion,—Catalepsy,—or anomalous symptomatic spasm.

763. PROGNOSIS,—to be drawn chiefly from the disease occurring in a warm climate, or in a temperate or cold one;—its arising from general causes, or from local injury;—the violence of the symptoms, and the length of time they have continued;—together with the means already employed, and their effects.

764. TREATMENT:—this still vague and dissimilar from the obscurity of the Proximate Cause, and from the undecided superiority of any individual plan.—The general indications, however, are—

A. To remove such local irritation as appeared to excite the disease, and may still continue to act.—By cutting off the communication between the local source of irritation and the brain—(a.) by dividing the connecting nerves;—(b.) by destroying the diseased extremities of the nerves, with caustics, &c.—(c.) Inducing a temporary paralysis of them by sedative applications,—as Opium,—Lead?—Belladonna? &c.—(d.) Altering the

peculiar nature of the irritation, by exciting a higher degree, or another kind of action in the part,—by Ol. Terebinthinæ,—Ol. Succini, — Lytta, — Ammonia, — Mercurial preparations,—&c.

B. To lessen the general irritability, and tendency to involuntary muscular contraction.—By Venæsection, to diminish general fulness and tension of the vascular system:—question how far it is either indicated or useful in those places where the disease is most common;—circumstances under which perhaps it may be had recourse to.—(b.) Opium internally;—instances of prodigious quantities taken without obvious benefit.—(c.) Warm bath;—contradictory evidence respecting it.—(d.) Cold bath;—strong testimonies in its favour,—instances of its proving suddenly fatal;—cautions which appear necessary in its use. Quick alternation of hot and cold bath.—(e.) Cinchona,—Wine, &c.—the prophylactic probably superior to the curative power of these.—Digitalis;—highly deserving attention, as well from its general sedative power, as from its good effect in other convulsive and spasmodic diseases.

C. To restore the tone of the Nervous and Muscular Systems, and thereby guard against a relapse,—This indication fulfilled in part by *d*, and *e*, (A. 764)—by change of climate, &c. friction,—exercise, &c.

765. Remarks on particular remedies occasionally recommended. — Electricity, — Galvanism; — friction with oil; — Tinct. Ferri Muriatis; — Arnica, — Camphor, — Petroleum, — Cicuta, &c.

766. Account of the *Trismus nascentium*, or Locked-Jaw affecting new-born infants;—the countries and circumstances in which it more especially occurs;—the points in which these agree;—the several causes al-

B. The to B.C. appears a very dangerous
disease but under certain circumstances
it might be cured more so.

When the patient is alone to be treated
successful in a few days of the disease.
It has been given to a extent of 100
hundred grains in sixteen days.
When both are so severely affected in
some of the patients.

Cold Bath never needed in a time of
dysentery. It is more useful in
cases of idiopathic dysentery but in
symptomatic dysentery it has been found to be
useful. It is more especially useful
in chronic patients.

During a course of the disease it is
necessary to support a patient
patient.

Antidotes appear to be means to
save patients against attacks of
this disease.

Reluctancy among those for which we cannot
 plan must reduce the it deserves a
 fair trial

Fract. Fem. Thigh in case where it
 is used in this case & patient. Reason
 that it does not attract the bit as
 as to saying otherwise the bone is
 giving back since the patient might
 have recovered

Compound a variety of no particular power
 in these cases

With a remedy not to be relied on

As this power is to be located in
 the case when given sufficiently early

But in all cases when given is sufficient
 class worthy of trial

715 This disease is generally less fre-
quent among children of 2 than adults.
This disease likely to be relieved more suc-
cessfully after a 4th period of rest after
it should have intervened, than

A 2nd treatment of this disease is most
frequently only a 2nd use of mercury
if bowels to be first opened as by an
operation of absorption of calomel with
symp of Buchner with a 2nd 1/2 hour
in the case of common salt.

768 $\frac{1}{2}$ pulse with generally less force &
abundant $\frac{1}{2}$ attack of $\frac{1}{2}$ duration
sometimes occurs very suddenly $\frac{1}{2}$ person
having previously enjoyed good health
at other times it has been preceded by
ill health

769 Scarcely possible to give an accurate
description of all the symptoms which
accompany a fit but as they are so various

leged;—and the treatment found most effectual in preventing or curing it:—leading to the important conclusion—that in every form of Tetanic complaint, not only the alimentary canal, but certain organs *functionally* connected therewith, are a chief source either of primary or secondary irritation;—and explaining the superior utility of certain remedies, *e. gr.* Mercury,—Alkalies,—and Cathartics,—as acknowledged by writers of authority on the mere ground of experience.

OF APOPLEXY.

767. Derivation and meaning of the term.

768. CHARACTER. Sudden and considerable diminution of Sense and of Voluntary Motion, accompanied with Sopor resembling deep sleep,—often with slow stertorous breathing, and generally with Hemiplegia:—the motion of the heart and arteries continuing.

769. The attack usually preceded for some time by—occasional vertigo,—sense of fulness and pain in the head, noise in the ears,—stammering in speech,—numbness, involuntary agitation, and prickling sensation in the extremities, especially in one or other arm, with redness, and swelling of the veins;—flatulence and distension of the stomach and intestines;—dyspnœa;—great depression of spirits;—drowsiness, especially after eating;—disturbed sleep;—night-mare, and terrific dreams;—flushing of the face and neck;—throbbing of the heart and temporal arteries;—temporary blindness, with appearance of sparks or flashes of light before the eyes.

770. PREDISPOSING CAUSES;—a peculiarity of

constitution, frequently hereditary, but oftener connected with dark eyes and hair, short neck, and corpulent habit, than with an opposite description of person.—Advanced age;—sedentary life;—full diet, and habitual though inconsiderable excess in the use of Wine and malt liquors;—stoppage of customary discharges, as Epistaxis, Hæmorrhoidal or Menstrual flux, &c.

771. EXCITING CAUSES—whatever, under a state of predisposition (770), either—determines an unusual quantity of blood to the head,—prevents a free return of it from thence,—or directly impairs the energy of the Brain,—so as to produce—either Simple Congestion, or this followed by Serous Effusion, or by rupture of vessels, and Extravasation of Blood.—Existence of these separately and conjointly, shewn from dissections;—with the symptoms respectively denoting the *probability* of their presence during life.

772. Individual Exciting Causes;—and explanation of the modes in which they respectively act;—Fits of Anger,—great heat,—Intoxication,—violent muscular efforts,—depending position of the head,—tight ligatures round the neck,—impeded respiration,—over-distension of stomach,—Tumours pressing on the superior Cava, or descending Aorta;—Narcotic Poisons,—fumes of Charcoal, &c.—peculiar state of Atmosphere;—Gouty metastasis,—Concussion, or other mechanical injury of the brain.

773. Account of various morbid appearances found in the Brain and its appendages after death;—and doubts on the generally alleged agency of most of these in *causing* the disease.

774. PROXIMATE CAUSE.—Compression and torpor (or the converse) of the Brain;—and consequent

772

men of Chesham have not been used,
in any manner by soldiers owing to the
great difficulty of their movements

1/2 parts of charcoal for 1/2 of iron
being directly solution

Subject died from an attack of
intermittent fever

773 Dr. C. believes apoplexy may take
place merely from an over distended state
of vessels of the brain
Tumors in the brain are not infrequently
connected with apoplexy
Enlargement & induration of the Pineal
Gland has also been found in other
disorders

Cartilaginous state of the folds has been
frequently found in this disorder

Patients in lethargy can always be
aroused from the state
Epileptic fever ^{is} accompanied by ~~stomach~~
breath

In cataplexy there is generally no mor-
bid smell

In typhomania & delirium the fever is
slight compared with the apoplexy

777 In apoplexy of cerebral meninges
first part affected is usually in that
medullary part was affected This opinion
is not founded upon facts or dissection

778 The disease in its first attack may be
considered as more likely to be removed

involving the sleeping by a more violent
fatal symptoms

defect of nervous influence in the organs of Sense and Motion.—Illustration of this from cases recorded by Boerhaave, Kirkland, &c.; and the universality of it shewn.

775. DIAGNOSIS. Circumstances distinguishing *idiopathic* Apoplexy from Lethargy,—from Epileptic Sopor,—from Hysteric Carus, and Catalepsy,—from Typhomania or febrile stupor,—from the *symptomatic* Apoplexy caused by Inebriation, Narcotic Poisons, Mephitic Vapours, General Dropsy, Ischuria Vesicalis, Hydrocephalus, &c.

776. Common division of Apoplexy into the *sanguineous* and *serous*; and the different ideas attached to these terms by different authors. True grounds of the distinction; and utility of it in a curative view.

777. Apoplexy and Paralysis compared, and shewn often to differ rather in their extent and degree, than in their nature. Dr. Kirkland's opinion respecting the special seat of each.

778. PROGNOSIS—to be drawn from—the patient's age,—constitution,—habit of body,—and previous mode of life;—the exciting cause;—the degree of the disease;—its being a first attack—or a recurrence;—its being accompanied with, or free from, Hemiplegia or Convulsions.—Sometimes on a smart Fever supervening, with delirium, and general diaphoresis, the Apoplexy is removed; but more frequently, pyrexia indicates local irritation in the Brain, and fatal result.—Circumstances under which one or the other more especially happens.

779. The TREATMENT will chiefly consist in means calculated — 1st. To remove the compression, — and 2dly, to re-excite the energy of the brain;—*e. gr.* General or local bloodletting,—or both;—different modes

of this,—and respective advantages of bleeding from the arm, from the jugular vein, or temporal artery,—or by means of leeches, cupping, &c.—with the *form* (776) of the disease to which each is especially suited, and the extent of the evacuation.—Regulation of temperature; application of cold to the head.—Position of the body.—Purging; importance of this,—different modes in which it operates, and regulation of the quantity and *kind* (769) of the discharge, according to the circumstances and stage of the disease;—with the articles most proper under each, and the mode of using them.—Blisters to the head or its vicinity.—Diaphoretics,—choice of these.—Blisters or Sinapisms to the feet.—Stimulants of the diffusive kind, and not exerting any narcotic effect upon the brain, *e. gr.* Ammonia,—Serum Sinapeos, &c.

780. Remarks on particular remedies sometimes recommended in Apoplexy,—*e. gr.* Sternutatories, Emetics, &c. and the circumstances under which they are proper or safe, pointed out:—supplying the lungs with Oxygen Gas proposed, to carry off the accumulated Carbon with which the arterial blood is evidently loaded: most convenient mode of this.

781. Management after recovery, as to diet, exercise, &c. to guard against a relapse.

782. The treatment of the Hemiplegia or other paralytic state, so often accompanying, and remaining after Apoplexy, properly falls under the next general head.

OF PARALYSIS.

783. Origin and meaning of the word.—*SYN.* *Resolutio nervorum*; *CELS.*—*Neuralysis*, vel *Myalysis*?—

24
Blood taken from the temporal artery
or vein is followed by a more speedy
effect than if taken from any other part.

Leeches are best applied to the
neck or temple.

As to the extent of taking away blood this
must depend upon the habit of the individual
and also to the state of the pulse.
Application of cold to the head especially
useful. Dr. B. condemns the practice of
applying blisters to the scalp if they are
indicated they may be applied behind the ears
or to the neck or temple.

Purgatives then very useful which restore
the liver as Senna & Aloe. Senna.
In plethoric habit the saline purgatives
especially useful.

Diaphoretics more particularly useful
after the appearance of symptoms of debility
have been removed.

Ammonia one of the best stimulants
more particularly useful in that form.

of what has supposed to be produced by
a combination of any narcotic substance
having first had access to blood & then
to the brain

700

Disregard any changes had access
to with safety
It is very doubtful Dr. S. would only
give it supposing a person to have had an
attack after a full meal

It is not likely to be productive of
any benefit

701 Restriction principally to amuse-
ment and abstaining from all fermented
liquors

Diet. Lived almost to moderate
extent. Exercise very vigorous
He usually slept to night regularly till
very day

702

75 Brain more concerned in relation than
breath

76 D. C. has reason to think that, perhaps,
sometimes arises from confusion of
spinal marrow

A general term comprehending various species of nervo-muscular incapacity.

784. CHARACTER.—The motion of one or more of the Voluntary organs or parts of the body, greatly diminished or entirely suspended, often with impaired sense of feeling ;—and independently of inflammation, or mechanical stiffness.

785. General view of the nervous functions as exercised by the Brain,—by the Nervous cords,—and by their Sentient Extremities respectively ; and explanation of the forms of Paralysis, whether of *Motion*, of *Sense*, or both, founded on this.

786. Nosological division of Paralysis into species, as affecting half the body longitudinally (*Hemiplegia*)—transversely (*Paraplegia*,)—or individual *parts* or muscles, as of the arms or legs (*Paresis*), the tongue, glottis, eye-lids, rectum, bladder, &c.—or,—as affecting particular organs of *sense* ; as of touch (*Anæsthesia*), of vision (*Amaurosis*, *Gutta serena*), of smell (*Anosmia*), of taste (*Agheusia*), of hearing (*Dysecoea*), &c. *Allen*

787. PREDISPOSING CAUSE ; A peculiarity in the Nervous System, not definable, but oftenest affecting the Brain,—and then generally connected with Apoplectic tendency (770).

788. EXCITING CAUSES, — Whatever occasions lesion of substance,—compression,—or torpor of the nerves, whether at their *source*, in their *progress*, or at their *extremities* ; as wounds,—contusions,—fractures,—pressure from tumours,—from partial congestion,—or from hæmorrhagic, suppurative, or watery effusion ;—stoppage of customary discharges ;—repulsion of eruptions ;—gouty metastasis ;—convulsions ;—violent anger, terror ;—grief ;—cold ;—application of

lead (*Colica Pictonum*,) — of Arsenic? — of Quicksilver? &c. Belladonna. — Sympathetic influence of intestinal irritation: — long continued Rheumatic pain: — Epidemic influence? — Various other causes inducing general debility in persons predisposed to Paralysis. — Illustration of these respectively from histories and dissections; and the modes in which they severally appear to act.

789. Inquiry into the PROXIMATE CAUSE OF PARALYSIS, as deducible from obvious morbid states of the Brain or Nerves discovered on examination after death; and difficulties still attending this, as well from the occasional absence of such perceptible states under actual Paralysis, — as from the frequent presence of them where no Paralysis had existed: General conclusion on this head.

790. Explanation why, in paralysis depending on the Brain, the Cause is very universally found on the side *opposite* to the paralytic affection: — exception to this. — Extensive field still open to Anatomical investigation on this subject; and great importance of it shewn, as the only means of ascertaining, not only the *morbid influence*, but likewise the *natural functions of the several Parts of the brain*.

791. The DIAGNOSIS between Paralysis, and loss of voluntary motion from mechanical stiffness, or muscular inflammation, generally obvious; but these sometimes combined. — Paralysis also, occasionally attended with violent pain, rheumatic swelling, and spasms or tremor of the affected parts. — Essential distinction between *transitive* or *periodic*, and *continued* Paralysis.

792. PROGNOSIS. This very different according to the *form* (786), — the *degree*, — and the *cause* of the af-

1) Local facts of yonder as well as in
have to be followed by paralysis there
can have been none

2) The best marked case of this kind in the
that came in children during abortion.

3) It usually is violent than occasionally
of low and becomes, in only the

4) Deafness discharges more & plainly in
of fluid

794

anæmicum soon gradually heated
with hot air placing 2 limbs in a
incubator will sometimes be found very
useful

In cases of anæsthesia stimulants may
be applied

Linim. Sinap. Pl. G. is Mustard seed
digested in oil of turpentine

Change of the seat of action of Great
toxin a non fatal one

Cold Bath may be cautiously continued on
going on gradually first beginning with
tepid water

fection; but generally unfavourable in Hemiplegia, especially in elderly, debilitated, or intemperate persons. — *Bad signs*,—gradual and progressive loss of feeling, with coldness and wasting of the parts.—*Good signs*,—prickling sensation,—flushing heat,—spasmodic twitching,—rheumatic and inflammatory swelling supervening. — Hemiplegia sometimes removed by spontaneous Epistaxis, or Hæmorrhoidal flux:—common explanation of the latter objected to, and another proposed.

793. The TREATMENT NECESSARILY VARIOUS, not only accordingly as the morbid state exists—(a.) in the Brain,—(b.) in the Nervous Cords,—or (c.) in the Sentient Extremities;—but also as its Exciting Cause (738) may be *fixed* or *removeable*,—or its Proximate Cause consist in *change of structure*, or merely in *suspended function*:—whence the importance of previously investigating these points. The general indications then will be—1st, To remove any cause of compression still operating, whether from vascular turgescence, extravasation, effusion, tumour, &c.—2dly, To gradually re-excite the torpid portion of the Brain or Nerves to a sensible and active state.

794. Means adapted to these respectively; topical bleeding,—blisters,—setons,—issues:—remedies tending to equalize the distribution of the blood, and promote absorption, *e. gr.* mild diaphoretics;—gentle diffusive stimulants, as Liq. Ammoniae Acetatis,—Ammoniae Carbonas,—Semen Sinapeos,—Infus. Armoraciae.—Bals. Peruvianum,—Ol. Terebinth., &c. External heat, by—tepid bathing, *laconicum*.—Electricity.—Stimulating the superficial nerves by warm plasters, Cantharides, *urticatio*? — Linimentum Ammoniae,—*Epithema Terebinthinæ*,—Ung. Acidi Sulphurici,—et

Linim. Sinapeos Ph. Nos. Guy.—Friction;—Regulation of Exercise, of Diet, and Clothing.—Change of climate.—Cold bath.—Tonics.

795. Adaptation of these remedies to the particular *Seat* and *Degree* of the disease (786) as well as to the nature and operation of the ascertained or probable *Exciting cause* (788), pointed out in the principal forms of the disease, e. gr. *cerebral*,—*chordal*,—and *extremital*, either separately or conjointly.—Strictures on the common, early, indiscriminate, and often pernicious employment of powerful stimulants, whether local or general; and directions for their management.

796. Observations on the use of *Emetics*,—Opium, —Arnica,—Rhus Toxicodendron, &c. strongly recommended by some;—with an account of the success attending the gentle and repeated operation of particular cathartics.

OF EPILEPSY.

797. Etymology of the term.—*SYN.* *Morbus sacer, comitalis, sonticus*, &c. meaning and origin of these names.—Anglicè *Falling Sickness, Fits*.

798. *CHARACTER.* Sudden privation of Sense, accompanied with unusual Motions,—generally with violent Convulsion of all the Voluntary Muscles, and frothing at the mouth, followed by drowsiness or Sopor, great fatigue, and entire oblivion of the fit:—recurring at various intervals,—and often attacking during sleep.

799. Variety which takes place in the disease in different cases, and even in the same at different times,—with respect to the *degree* and *frequency* of the pa-

of the disease but remedies generally thought
to be resorted to

Opium must be used very cautiously when
is indicated by pain with sleep. It is
recommended when given in very beginning
of the disease when it is imperfect

of which Dr. H. has had experience
having been recommended by 2 contemporary
writers

Other Expectorants must be recommended
by Dr. H. as he has not had
it to compare

the form when carried to its full
extent as has been recommended it
to be given from day to day

great capacity of paying attention to
prime id

In short, a very excellent medicine
especially in that of old people there
being about 1/2 of Liberator. And
to each one of them in

199

My mind becomes impaired & body
 becomes immoderately & unhealthy
 when I have any very severe
 generally find I find it very difficult
 to come very soon impaired

200

A matter of great doubt I consider
 whether I believe is more frequent in men
 than in women

501
The curious case of the last mentioned
by Dr. H. is a young lady of school
who had been that called by her school friends.

4. Dr. H. saw a case of the last at p. 10
the most perfect

roxyism,—to its coming on without warning, or being preceded by certain sensations referred to the head itself, or to distant parts (*aura epileptica*);—and lastly, to its effects upon the faculties of the mind and body :—illustrated by cases.

800. PREDISPOSING CAUSE.—A peculiarity of condition with respect to the Brain,—and probably also to the Nervous System in general;—perhaps always more or less connected with Original Conformation, and therefore often hereditary.—Male sex?

801. EXCITING CAUSES.—Whatever, under Epileptic *tendency*, either impairs the tone and vigour of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain more particularly,—or communicates any mechanical shock, or any very violent and unusual impressions to the Sensorium;—as blows, falls, or other external injuries;—exostoses, tumours, abscesses, or ossific deposit, within the brain or on its containing parts;—^{any special} similar causes affecting the Nervous Cords, or their Sentient Extremities, *e. gr.* parturition,—dentition,—worms in the alimentary canal, &c.—Mercurial and Arsenical irritation?—Tickling,^{ca}—Venereal orgasm;—Sudden terror,—violent anger,—Intense Study.—Whatever disturbs the due balance of the Circulation, whether by occasioning excess or defect of blood in the head; as Inebriation,—Narcotic Poisons;—spontaneous Plethora, or the stoppage of customary discharges, whether of blood or other fluids;—Inanition :—Nervous Irritation in the eruptive stage of Small Pox, &c.—Artificial Repression, or Spontaneous Metastasis of various eruptive and other diseases, both acute and chronic.—Imitative propensity, particularly conspicuous in Children and Wo-

men.—Modes in which these may respectively be presumed to act.

802. PROXIMATE CAUSE. The nature of this extremely obscure, perhaps inscrutable;—not only as consisting in a *diseased action* of certain organs, with the natural and healthy operations of which we are little acquainted,—but as being, in different cases, connected with *opposite* External Conditions of the body, and removed by means tending to correct these respectively. Attempt to elucidate this point, by a consideration of the nice balance of functions necessary to general health; and the different effects that ultimately result from *inequality in their degree*, or from *derangement in the order of their succession*, according to the original disposition, or the acquired tendency of the human system.—Explanation both of the periodic and accidental recurrence of Epilepsy upon this principle.

803. Enquiry into the nature of the *Aura Epileptica*;—and enumeration of circumstances tending to shew, that this sensation may arise from primary irritation of the Brain, giving a false reflex feeling of impression made upon distant parts.—Importance of determining this point, as occasionally necessary to direct certain measures in the treatment, where such sensation occurs.

804. DIAGNOSIS. Remarks on the distinction made by Sauvages between *Epilepsia* and *Eclampsia*, and by Dr. Cullen between *Epilepsy* and *Convulsion*; and doubts of its validity.—Circumstances serving to discriminate genuine Epilepsy from Hysteric Convulsion (*Eclampsia Hysterica*, Sauv.); and from the feigned Epilepsy (*Ep. simulata*) of mendicant impostors.

3 This disease may very often arise from
contamination and we have some chance of
curing it.

4 Diphtheria is a matter of very little importance.

117 When y tongue is protruded between
y teeth some substance ought to be introduced
between y teeth as a piece of wood to
prevent injury being done to y part

4 As in dentition causing y gums very
swollen

In treating y kind use of any mercurial
colloids collected in them bringing y
gums into a healthy state

5

R 2 pithy habit very spare diet
ice cream

with the topic most useful in Epilepsy
as Linn. Rayd. Ruffin. Ammon.
Ruffin. S. S. S.

also with one of our most useful
remedies with proper regimen

Salivaria one of y best vegetable remedies
3j. three or four times a day

805. Strictures on the numerous Nosological subdivisions of Epilepsy, as arising from individual exciting causes ascertainable only by dissection;—and arrangement of it in a *practical* and *curative* view, under a few general heads, *viz.* as proceeding primarily from the Brain (*Ep. idiopathica*,—*spontanea*,—*cerebralis*); from remote irritation (*Ep. symptomatica*,—*verminosa*,—*calculosa*,—*parturientium*, &c.);—from the effect of certain poisonous matters operating upon the Nervous System, (*Ep. accidentalis*,—*venenosa*,—*febricosa*, &c.);—from misplaced or metastatic morbid action, in various constitutional diseases liable to that kind of aberration, (*Ep. exanthematica*, &c.) from inherent propensity to imitation, (*Ep. sympathica*).

806. PROGNOSIS,—To be drawn from the age,—constitution,—and habit of the patient;—from the disease being spontaneous, symptomatic, or accidental (805);—from the degree,—the frequency,—and the habit of its recurrence;—from its duration,—the effects it has produced,—and its being accompanied by, or alternating with, other complaints, &c. Always unfavourable where hereditary, ~~where with a particular shape~~ ^{when the head is prominent and the face thin} of the head, ~~where it has impaired the memory or judgment~~,—has arisen from any violent shock, whether mechanical or mental—or has passed over the period of Puberty without being suspended,—Has sometimes been removed by Intermitting and other fevers, or by Eruptions on the skin:—Often induces fatuity,—occasionally mania, and now and then terminates in Apoplexy, Paralysis, or Hydrocephalus.

807. TREATMENT. But little can be done during the fit when violent, except restraining the patients from injuring themselves: best modes of this.—In the inter-

vals, the plan must be conducted upon the general principles laid down in par. 805.

A. Of lessening or removing the particular Exciting Cause (801), if any such exist:—The means of fulfilling this—(as far as practicable), deduced from par. 801—with instances of their success.

B. Of correcting the obviously morbid state of the body in general, or of particular organs—whether consisting in plethora, or inanition,—in irritability,—in torpor,—or in cachexia;—by bloodletting general and topical; various modes of, and their advantages respectively under certain circumstances:—Issues, Setons, Blisters.—Generous diet.—Various metallic and other tonic, sedative, and antispasmodic remedies; *e. gr.* preparations of Zinc, Copper, Silver, and Iron:—Cold bath, exercise, friction:—Opium, Hyoscyamus, Valerian, Digitalis, &c.—Milk and Vegetable Diet;—or continued slow course of Alterative remedies directed by the particular kind of Cachexy present.—Recalling certain eruptions that had disappeared, or restoring suppressed excretions. *System for the*

C. Of disconnecting the *morbidly* associated impressions and actions, by changing the previous habits and mode of life, to opposite and more natural ones;—Examples and authorities on this head, corroborating the principle laid down in par. 802.

808. Observations upon certain *reputed* specifics, viz. Agaricus muscarius,—Viscus Quernus or Misseltoe,—Orange-tree leaves,—Cinnabar, &c. &c.

809. Of the beneficial effects arising from the moderate impression of fear in the Sympathetic or Imitative Epilepsy.

Disturbance especially when there is
any great degree of irritability

1. Change of climate
nothing very strong & however in some
cases of kind of putrid virus with
in some cases which occurred at Gander
when a whole herd of a hospital was
affected with the disease.

208 *Agonum muscarum* abundant
having no peculiar virtue with respect
to remedy having a specific effect in
this disease

Ben. Adams & George Thompson have
been ineffectually tried

812

112 Bowels are generally to be found in a
condition of $\frac{1}{2}$ degree to be in a constipated
state

113 This disease is commonly found to
be in children of $\frac{1}{2}$ & quite in
temperament

114 It is the most common existing

in some instances being to be met with
in $\frac{1}{2}$ form and to this may be
traced

114 The examination of the or them can
in the hospital great confusion of the
and a terrible

115 The Surgeon noted many of these instances

116 This disease which in its most violent
form is seldom if ever attended with danger

OF CHOREA.

810. SYN. *Scelotyrbe* of Galen, &c.—*Chorea* of the moderns;—Gallicè, *Danse de St. Guy*.—Anglicè, *St. Vitus's dance*.

811. CHARACTER. Irregular, *involuntary*, and ludicrous motion of the *voluntary* muscles, generally affecting one or other side more especially;—without pain,—or obvious bodily complaint; occurring in both sexes, and chiefly between ten and sixteen years of age.

812. Account of the manner in which the disease usually commences,—the variety and degree of the symptoms, and the period of its duration.

813. CAUSES;—*Predisposing*,—a peculiar condition of the Brain, generally connected with irritable and delicate frame of Body and Mind;—*Exciting*—whatever weakens the system, or induces morbid irritation;—as Fevers,—Rheumatitis,—Terror,—Worms or saburra in the alimentary canal,—retrocession of eruptions, &c.

814. PROXIMATE CAUSE—obscure; but evidently connected with muscular mobility, and defective power of volition; with reasons for believing, that these arise from irritation of the brain, and this irritation *generally* depending on Congestion.

815. DIAGNOSIS easy between Chorea and other spasmodic diseases occurring during adolescence; but sometimes confounded with slight Hemiplegia in adults; and is occasionally a symptom of Hysteria in grown women.—Account of some curious epidemic disorders resembling Chorea, which have prevailed in certain countries from the influence of superstition and fanaticism.—
Description of the *Chorea simulata*, or *Tarantism* of Italy.

816. **PROGNOSIS.**—Chorea, though sometimes obstinate, is often cured spontaneously; and unless extremely violent, is seldom attended with any danger: but occasionally alternates with Acute Rheumatism (*Rheumatitis*) or is converted into Epilepsy, Paralysis, or Maniacal delirium.

817. **TREATMENT** deducible from 814, is supported by general experience; and consists in—

A. Removing any morbid irritation present, whether from General Plethora, Cerebral congestion, or Sympathetic Erethism;—by Venæsection? Doubts respecting the existence of general plethora in Chorea, and strictures on the practice of Sydenham.—Cupping,—Leeches—and Blisters near, or upon the head.—By Purging;—great benefit of this in most cases of Chorea; and examination of the mode in which it acts, and the articles most effectual for the purpose.—Recalling eruptions or discharges that had been suppressed.

B. Lessening the mobility of the Nervous and Muscular Systems in general, by allaying the morbid, and exciting a natural degree and kind of action in them;—by Opiates,—alone or with Diaphoretics:—*Digitalis*;—Stimulants;—Electricity;—Tonics,—especially the preparations of Zinc,—Iron,—Copper,—Arsenic?—*Argenti Nitras*;—*Cinchona*,—*Myrrh*;—Cold bath,—Affusion of cold water on the head:—Friction,—Muscular Exertion, &c.

OF HYSTERIA.

818. **Origin of the term *Hysteria*.**—**SYN.** *Metromania*;—**Fr.** *Vapeurs*;—**Angl.** *Fits of the mother, Hysterics*.

819. **CHARACTER.**—So great is the number, so va-

17
b. Dr. has seen great advantage from
injection being followed by use of 2 col-
lets

Topical fluid being still in 2 greater
of cases to find sufficient even in best
or correction

In the 2 greater number of instances of
this disease but less will not be required

Prophylaxis of great importance Dr. Hamilton
appears to have solidly defended upon this
function but this is not generally advised

Then recommended by Dr. H. are 2 other
preparations then found generally to be
useful will be then combined with a small
quantity of some anesthetic for preparation

18. My experience a very useful agent
to be resorted to often

Electricity perhaps in most of localities
to be a valuable adjunct

Zinc. a tonic generally to be preferred

It has been generally succeed but he
could not generally prefer it

Bark a very useful & successful vegetable
tonic sometimes more efficaciously combined
with Zinc giving 7 Decret. Linchen

The most successful remedy in every form of
dyspepsia has been 7 cold bath which in many
cases appears to have acted like a charm

Friction will be invariably found useful in
this disease.

223 Syphilitic disease, a more uniform &
constant disease attended with dysphasia
& being more common in the male than the
female

224 Dr. G. relates the case that proved fatal
during the performance of Prof. Addison

225 This disease generally will be found
to occur in persons in the latter ranks of life

ried the kind, and so rapid the change of symptoms in Hysteria, as to render a concise character extremely difficult;—there being few diseases of the Nervous Class, which are not occasionally imitated by, or connected with Hysteric affection. The paroxysms, however, (which occur without any regularity) generally preceded by lassitude,—coldness of feet.—copious discharge of pale urine,—pain in the head, loins, or stomach, attended with borborygmi, globus hystericus, difficult breathing, feeling of strangulation, loss of sense, and violent Convulsions, Coma, or *apparent Syncope*, &c. and often end in alternate fits of laughing and crying.

820. The paroxysm sometimes alternates with the loss of voice (*Aphonia Hysterica*),—temporary paralysis of particular parts (*Dysphagia*,—*Ischuria*, &c.)—Carus,—Catalepsy,—and various forms of mental derangement, *e. gr.* *Nymphomania*,—*Fatuity*, &c.

821. PREDISPOSING CAUSE,—a certain Mobility of the Nervous System, almost peculiar to females,—especially those of a sanguineous, plethoric, and irritable habit;—occurring chiefly between the age of 14 and 40 years,—and often obviously connected with some irregularity of the uterine function (818).—More frequent in cold than in hot climates:—probable cause of this.

822. EXCITING CAUSES.—Indolent life,—luxury,—violent passions and emotions of the mind;—irritation in the alimentary canal;—suppressed, painful, or excessive menstruation;—disagreeable ^{nocturnal} odours, sights, &c.—repression or metastasis of Chronic Eruptions;—Intermitting Fevers, &c.

823. DIAGNOSIS—sometimes difficult, from the Proteiform nature of the complaint.—Circumstances serving

to distinguish it from Hypochondriasis,—from Epilepsy, &c.

824. PROGNOSIS.—Hysteria rarely fatal in its own form, unless the paroxysm be induced by some very violent cause ;—and generally disappears in the decline of life.

825. THE TREATMENT will necessarily differ very much, according to the form or degree of the complaint, the constitution, habit of body, and condition in life of the patient, &c. The indications are—1st, *In the paroxysm*, to check its violence :—2dly, *In the interval*, to ascertain and endeavour to lessen or remove, the Predisposing and Exciting Causes.

826. The 1st may be done, in plethoric and robust habits, by bloodletting,—by nauseating Emetics,—by the application of Cold, by Digitalis ;—in others, by Opiates,—by stimulant and antispasmodic remedies, *e. gr.* Ammonia,—Æther,—Camphor,—Castor,—Musk,—Asafoetida, &c. Warm Bath,—Pediluvium.

827. The means for effecting the 2d, will be directed by the presence of Plethora, or of Inanition, and a spare or full diet accordingly ;—by adverting to, and correcting, the morbid state of individual functions and organs, particularly of the Stomach,—Intestines,—Uterus, &c. ;—by regulating the Exercise,—Clothing,—Mind, and Amusements ;—and sometimes, when practicable, changing the *sexual condition* of the patient.—By the use of various Metallic and other Tonic Remedies,—Cold Bathing,—&c. to lessen irritability and improve general strength.

26 Every full & plethoric habit of stout
constitution, when it has recourse to
the abuse of habits of opiate combined with the
of antispasmodics

Preparation a very excellent remedy may
be given. Put in the open side of
which may be given at 2 commences of
an attack in a glass of cold water which
after the first it.

827 Diet to be especially attended to

have a purgative to relieve constipation
of 2 boxes. In full & plethoric habit
a moderate purgative followed by a salt
purgative

(a) Griffiths' mixture or pill of best form

§32 More connected with mental than
external causes generally

Being most extensively employed in commercial
transactions from a variable state of the
climate and also from a great quantity of
mineral food taken by the natives of this country
It arises in a greater number of instances proba-
bly to two or three causes occurring together

OF HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

828. Derivation of the name.—SYN. Spleen,—Vapours,—Low Spirits.

829. CHARACTER.—Unusual anxiety, depression of spirits, and belief of present or dread of future evil, directed particularly to the state of health; always accompanied with symptoms of indigestion, and other marks of bodily disorder; and generally also with various, irregular, and often unaccountable sensations and affections, referred exclusively to the patient's imagination.

830. Detail of the more common and prominent symptoms, as they affect certain organs and functions, *e. gr.* those of the Stomach, Intestines, Skin, Kidneys, Lungs, &c.;—as they occur in persons of different temperaments,—conditions,—habits of life—and particular idiosyncracies;—and as they assume, on the one hand, the variable, Corporeal, and *Hysterical* form,—or, on the other, the more fixed, Mental, and *Melancholic* one:—with their respective degrees, duration, or recurrence.—Account of some of the more singular and absurd notions entertained by hypochondriacs, and the strange resolutions formed in consequence.

831. PREDISPOSING CAUSE.—A peculiarity of constitution with respect to the Brain and Nerves, generally original,—often hereditary,—and though not always distinguished by external character, yet obviously much more frequent in Males than in Females,—in advanced than in early life,—and in the *Melancholic* than in the *Sanguineous* temperament.

832. EXCITING CAUSES. Full diet, especially

with regard to eating :—indolent inactive life ;—intense study, or anxious pursuit of business :— cold, damp, and variable state of the atmosphere, especially that succeeding the Autumnal Equinox ;—Intermitting and Remitting fevers ;—atonic, misplaced, or retrocedent Gout ;—the stoppage of natural or customary discharges,—or the recession of certain cutaneous affections :—depressing passions, e. gr. Grief, Anxiety, and Fear, by whatever cause produced :—Change in the relative capacity of the Arteries and Veins, at a certain period of life. (556)—Enquiry into the reason why this disease is more frequent in England than in any other country. (u)

833. EXPLANATION of the circumstances in which these different causes would appear to concur in inducing—

834. THE PROXIMATE CAUSE ;—a sluggish and irregular action of the Nervous and Vascular Systems in general, but more especially apparent in the functions of the Alimentary Canal, and in the Sensorial operations of the Brain.*

835. DIAGNOSIS. Difficulty of drawing a precise limit between Hypochondriasis on the one hand, and Dyspepsia, Hysteria, or Melancholia, on the other ;—not only from their having several symptoms in common, but from their being often combined together, and sometimes reciprocally passing into each other.—Marks serving to distinguish them, founded on a consideration of the patient's Age,—Sex,—Temperament,—Hereditary Constitution,—and Habits of Life ;—the predominance of certain symptoms, as being local or

* DR. CURRY considered, that the Proximate Cause of Hypochondriasis, (in a curative view) consisted in A SLUGGISH AND IRREGULAR STATE OF THE HEPATIC FUNCTION.

35 In hypochondria, the patient is usually directed to his corporeal feelings in dyspepsia as the functions of the stomach become impaired the patient recovers.

Hypochondria is more likely to appear in a late period of life and in the male it is very frequently hereditary.

C. Again riding on horse back
of these kinds combined with amusement

Diet should always be kept
simple to be kept regular rather lax

§38 Remedy principally to be relied on
is that will restore hepatic
function to its natural state.

general,—Corporeal or Mental ;—and the circumstances under which the case may have been formerly relieved, cured, or converted into some other form.

836. PROGNOSIS. This generally favourable in early life, especially in persons rather of the Sanguineous Temperament, and where the disease has clearly arisen from causes operating primarily upon the Chylopoietic organs ; but the contrary in advanced age,—in those who are of the Melancholic Temperament,—and where it has either been caused by, or become intimately associated with, strong Mental Impressions.—Occasionally terminates in fixed Melancholia.—Has been frequently removed by other forms of disease supervening, —especially ^{beliefs} Diarrhœa, Fevers, Jaundice, Dropsy, &c. : —pathological conclusions deducible from this, and serving additionally to illustrate the nature of the proximate cause assigned (834).

837. TREATMENT. This must differ in different cases, and be directed more or less to the *bodily* or to the *mental* indisposition; accordingly as the one or the other is found to predominate. The principal indications, therefore, will be—

A. To ascertain, and endeavour to correct, the particular dyspeptic or other morbid state of the Alimentary Canal, and of the organs more immediately connected therewith.

B. To restore to its proper seat or form, any other complaint, upon the removal or spontaneous cessation of which the Hypochondriacal affection had supervened.

C. To occupy the mind with naturally associated impressions of superior force ; and thereby gradually weaken, and finally destroy, the morbid concatenation of ideas which had taken place.—Modes of doing this ;

with an account of the Amusements, — Exercises, — Clothing, — Diet, — and General Regimen proper for Constitutional Hypochondriacs.

838. For various means of *assisting* in A, according to the particular symptoms present, — see DYSPEPSIA.

839. Means respectively adapted to recal preceding Gouty, — Herpetic, — Hæmorrhoidal, or other complaints, — with a view to fulfil this indication.

FINIS.



